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MAY, 1907

## THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Sec. of Agriculture

ONE YEAR 50c.—THREE YEARS \$1

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY  
FOR  
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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EGGS AND POULTRY BY THE TRAINLOAD

# EGGS FOR HATCHING



After winning 67 regular premiums in one year, 26 of these **firsts** and **specials**, being over double as many firsts and specials won by all competitors in the history of the **Tenn. State show at Nashville**, and this after selling the cock birds that won 1st and 2d in Whites in a class of 275, I have come back to "The Pines," mated up the best lot of

## SILVER, GOLDEN, WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES

that are to be found in America, and will sell eggs that will hatch you winners at \$5 per 15 from select pen, or \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26 from all pens, \$9 per 50 or \$15 per 100.

## JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

has a show record that is unequalled by any breeder in the world. My handsome 36-page catalogue, printed in colors, will tell you all about it; send 10c in stamps for mailing. It is a book worthy a place in any library; don't be without a copy.

## 1000 High Class Birds Yet to Sell

Get what you want—a pen, trio, pair or a male bird that will improve your flock, but get them from "**The Strongest Blood Lines on Earth**," they will please you. Don't buy until you get my prices. 27 High Class Collie Puppies for Sale; a few Brood Bitches also.

**R. E. JONES,** The Pines, R. F. D. 30 Paducah, Ky.

## BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES

THEY ARE STILL WINNING THE BLUE WHEREVER SHOWN

Whether exhibited by myself or by my customers, my birds never fail to win their share—the "lion's share"—of all the prizes. They have won this season, as heretofore, in the strongest shows, North, East, South and West. For this there is a reason:

### THEY ARE BRED TO WIN.

The ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES were originated and introduced by myself, and have met with marvelous success in the different shows of the country. I have shipped stock and eggs to thousands of customers all over the world, and up to date I have never heard from a single person in complaint that my stock was not as represented. How could they be other than satisfied? For the birds I sell are what their name indicates—the "ACME" of White Wyandotte breeding—bred by a man who knows what it takes to make a winning White Wyandotte, and whose business it is to breed and sell show birds.

**Hundreds of Testimonials**—Vouch for my ability to "deliver the goods," and testify that I always deal with my customers on the square. My customers come back to me from year to year, because they know that the birds I sell are

### BRED FOR MERIT AND SOLD ON HONOR.

I mate and breed my birds for the highest possible exhibition quality, and at the same time give attention to their egg-producing qualities. There are no better egg-producers in the world than the ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES, and they have proven as superior in this regard as in their prize-winning qualities, having laid in my own yards an average of 214 eggs to a pullet in one year—individuals laying as high as 270 eggs during the twelve months. The strain that is superior to the ACME strain does not exist.

Description of Birds, Terms and Prices on Application. Write for my Illustrated Circular.

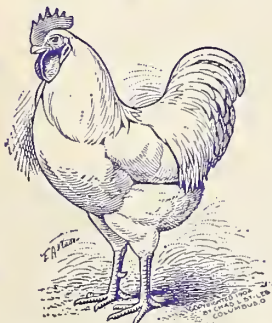
ACME POULTRY PLANT,

**JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr., Proprietor,**

R.F.D. No. 1, BECKWITH, TENN.

## "SHAW" WHITE ROCKS ARE SUREST

They are Record-Breakers wherever exhibited.



They hold the world's record pen score. They are the only White Rocks that ever won every first at Chicago. They are bred from generations of prize-winners. They will produce the highest per cent of exhibition birds. They are the safest for your foundation stock. They will cost you a reasonable price. They are selected for you by a White Rock judge. They are represented by photos in our catalogue, which is free.

LEWISBURG, TENN.

Wabash Poultry Farm, Palestine, Ill.

Dear Sir—Allow me to state that from the setting of eggs received of you last spring, I hatched eight chicks and succeeded in raising five birds, a cockerel and four pullets.

Just to test the merits of Shaw Rocks, I placed these birds in the great Nashville Show, January 14-19, and won first cockerel, third pullet and third pen in a class of 250 birds, which is said to have been one of the greatest White Rock shows of the year. This is conclusive evidence to us that your White Rocks are all they are claimed to be.

Yours very truly,

MRS. J. T. DAVIS.

**FRANK L. SHAW, Mgr.**

**WABASH POULTRY FARM, Palestine, Illinois.**

Reference—The Hewes-Pierce School for Poultry Judges, Indianapolis, Theo. Hewes, Pres. When writing mention the INDUSTRIOUS HEN

# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., May, 1907

(Whole No. 36) No. 12

## POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 7

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

THE month of March was exceptionally warm and favorable to a high egg production. The egg yield for the month was about three times as large as last month's and by far the largest production for any month since a record has been kept. The average yield was 14, or almost 50 per cent, which is a good average for one and two-year-old breeders.

As will be seen by referring to the tables, the ration on account of cost and lack of protein was considerably changed, with the addition of meat scraps and soy bean meal. In order to encourage the eating of the mash which contained the greater amount of protein, the allowance of grain was gradually slackened. At first the hens seemed considerably disappointed on account of reduced allowance of grain. It seemed

that the size of the eggs gradually decreased. Generally the hens that produced the small sized eggs became broody in a short time. This was most evident in the Langshan pen. An interesting thing occurred during the month, in that a White Rock hen laid an abnormally small egg weighing about one-half of an ounce, and instead of being the last of the clutch of eggs laid by the hen, as is generally supposed, proved to be the beginning.

The cost of eggs this month is very low compared to that of the winter months. The Leghorns came first on account of their small loss in weight. The Langshans were second and Barred Rock pen No. 3 were last, producing at a cost of 14 9-10 cents per dozen.

The general health of the flock during the month was good.

RECORD FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	70	10	133 $\frac{6}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	12	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	70	20	2.20	1
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	76	80	48	70	18	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
White Rocks.....	4	12	83	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	70	12	33	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons.....	5	12	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	66	70	5	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans.....	6	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	101	84	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	40	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	56	10	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	74	56	5	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		96	513 $\frac{1}{2}$	537 $\frac{1}{4}$	449	546	75	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The feed value for this month was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; the grain feed being 1 part corn, 1 part wheat, 1 part oats. Mash feed was 1 part corn meal, 1 part shorts, 1 part wheat bran,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part alfalfa meal. 20 ounces green bone was fed to each bird at cost of 10 cents each.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

RECORD FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	59	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	12	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	170	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{9}{10}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	80	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{9}{10}$	10
White Rocks.....	4	12	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	177	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons.....	5	12	73	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	59	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans.....	6	12	67	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	184	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	37	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	185	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		96	537 $\frac{1}{4}$	514 $\frac{1}{2}$	1315	472 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pounds; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of green cut bone valued at 10 cents were fed to each pen during the month. During the first half of the month the ration was the same as in last month. In the latter half the grain was a mixture of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat and 3 parts oats; mash, 3 parts shorts, 3 parts bran, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts meat scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAMES TYLER, Poultryman.

Two or three over-fat hens had slight indigestion, but at close of month little sign of this was seen. As a whole we are well pleased with the month's work, but there is room for improvement and in the future we hope to breed a flock and handle it in such a way as to accomplish much greater results.

An acquaintance of the writer has a fruit farm covering an area of somewhere between twenty and thirty acres. He has covered the entire tract with orchard trees—peaches, plums, cherries, pears and grapes. He has also fenced the orchard so that his fowls can have the entire run. He raises all the way from 250 to 400 hens a year, and he finds that the double use of the ground is very profitable.—E.x.

to take them about ten days to get accustomed to the new mixture and then they began to eat it heartily. It will be noticed that the amount of food consumed this month is about 70 pounds less than the amount consumed last month. On account of this and the heavy egg production, the flock lost in weight 23 pounds, causing the cost of eggs to be some higher than they would otherwise have been.

The Langshans laid the largest number of eggs during the month, making an average of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  eggs per hen. The Leghorns came next with second largest production, and Barred Rock pen No. 3 made the smallest yield. During the last week of the month many of the hens became broody, especially Langshans and Orpingtons. It was also noticed

## MAY POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR

**W**HILE many good breeders continue to hatch chicks until into June, yet unless you did not get a good lot of youngsters off early in the season, it is best to stop hatching after May and devote your energies to pushing and caring for the stock you have off. In view of the lateness of the season after the middle of this month, many leading breeders accordingly make special prices on eggs for hatching the remainder of the season. Some breeders, as will be noted in this issue, reduce prices exactly one-half. So here is a chance to buy some choice eggs at a low price, and if you will give the late hatched chicks plenty of feed, cool water three times a day, have an abundance of shade for them to shelter under during the hot days later on, and above all things look them over carefully every few days for the lice and mites that will most surely come, you can get off some nice cheap chicks so far as money is concerned but good priced in time required.

Another thing, after May many breeders break up their breeding pens and sell off some of their breeding stock in June or July. Look your pens over and decide whether you are going to sell off any stock, and if so, get an ad. in the June issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Many breeders are crowded for range and building room and are of necessity compelled to sell off to make room for young stock. Hence, these sales of breeders often give a rare opportunity to some other breeder who is more favorably situated for room and range to secure choice breeding stock at very reasonable prices. To a breeder crowded in small quarters for the size flock he is handling, it is best that he dispose of the older birds and give the growing stock a better chance to thrive. It is money to him to close out these yearling birds. Then the prospective buyer can nearly always feel pretty confident that a breeder would not carry over in his breeding pens any but his best stock, and if the price is right, as above stated, some bargains can be had. If you have the room, say out on a farm like many of our readers are located, you

can feed and care for these yearling breeders for fifty to seventy-five cents each until the next breeding season. A breeder who is needing room will often sell a valuable bird for several times less than seventy-five cents below the real value of that particular bird.

The prime work for May is to feed and handle the young chicks so they will not be stunted, but will grow and feather out properly. One main item in getting proper growth must never be overlooked, and that is plenty of room in the roosting quarters, brooder, and on the range. Large flocks of fowls do not do well together. In hens the best results are obtained with flocks of from fifty to one hundred. In grown chicks the flocks should be even smaller. No brooder should contain over fifty chicks if you wish to get the best feathering and largest size. The mother hen should not have exceeding twenty-five chicks and twenty is better. Don't have the young chicks running together around feed boxes, troughs, or drinking fountains so that they will crowd, trample, and disfigure each other. A bruised feather while in the formative stage often means a feather of wrong color.

The best feeds for young chicks are undoubtedly those ready put up for the purpose, as they are, or should have, if made by reliable firms, proper balance of feeding rations, so that best results may be obtained in every section of development, whether of bone, muscle or feather. These feeds come some higher, but if you are raising the very best it will pay to get them. If you are so situated that you wish to have your own feed, then we will give you a good mixture that contains variety and is very well balanced for the purpose of pushing bone, muscle, and feather to the front: Cracked corn, one-third; wheat, one-third; hulled or pinhead oats, one-third. To each bushel of the above mixture add a quart of millet seed, two quarts of kaffir corn or cane seed, and three quarts of fresh beef scraps, if no milk or other meat food is fed the chicks. On a good range, where insects are plentiful, the beef scrap may be cut to less. Later in the season scraps may be omitted for such favorable localities.

## FAKES IN POULTRYDOM

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE, N. A. KING

**W**HY is it some breeders advertise one thing and ship another? Why do these breeders ship culls and keep their best stock? Why is it, unless you visit their yards and personally pick out the stock or eggs you want from their flocks, you will get "burned?" Why is it these breeders are permitted to advertise, year in and year out, not only in the poultry journals, but other agricultural papers as well? Why is it when a beginner sends a five dollar bill to one of these men, asking for a certain weight bird with certain markings, he receives just the opposite?

These thoughts and many others came to my mind the other day when I received a letter from a friend of mine. I quote a part of it below and then will ask: Why are these things permitted?

" \* \* \* I will give you my experiences, which were anything but satisfactory, and it just goes to show how little they keep up to their ads., which would lead one to believe that they want your custom and would do the right thing by you. I sent a very big and prominent dealer \$5 for a cock bird, and I said in my letter I particularly wanted one fully up to Standard weight—9½ pounds. Well, he kept me waiting just six weeks and in the meantime paid no attention whatever to my letters asking why he didn't send the bird. When the bird at last arrived he was not what I ordered, weighing only 7½ pounds, and his "primaries" on both wings had been cut, showing that there was a defect which Mr. .... did not want me to see. In reply to my letter of protest he said to 'feed him good and he would come up to weight.' That was all he had to say, and has ignored every other letter I have written him. The bird was a ..... You see he had my money, and there is where the matter ended; I had to take what I got and be satisfied. Another instance: I sent a certain large company not far from \$4.00 for a cock bird. He was to be not over two years old. When he arrived he had two pure white feathers in wings and weighed only six pounds. I wrote this company only two weeks ago, asking them when

they could supply me with a cock bird that would come up to certain points that I was after. They do not even answer my letter, although if you read their ads., also their catalog, you will see that correspondence is promptly answered, also that they have stock in any quantity for sale, from a \$3 bird to a prize winner. They do not even care to answer a letter. Now I never even 'kicked' about the bird with



First Prize White Rock Cockerel at the State Fair of Texas, also First Prize Cockerel at Bonham, Texas. Bred, owned and exhibited by the Van Winkle White Rock Farm, Box 1074, Dallas, Texas.

white feathers, as at that time I had to go west for a year on business. Another party in ..... state was keen for selling me some birds, and when I gave him an order to ship C. O. D. he dropped me without a word. Now my credit is as good as any one's, and why should dealers expect you or I to send our cash in advance and just take any old thing they choose to send. Very nice for them, but pretty hard on a poor man. I think if some one would write an article on this subject it would do some good for the cause. Some people say all poultry people are honest, but it has not been my experience to find them so. There are more bluff ads. in poultry journals than in all the other magazines combined. They (the poultrymen) keep their best and send out to the public all their culls at fancy prices, and the way they do it is to get your money in advance. Before I will go into the poultry business that way I will starve; and yet it is allowed to go on, and more and more people get stuck every year. Right now I want two cock birds and would be willing to pay \$5 apiece for them or \$10 for the two, but I do not know where to get them without 'getting it in the neck.' Do you

toes. Like my friend, he could not get satisfaction, so he is taking the matter into court as a test case.

After receiving such letters the thought came into my mind, how are we to correct such wrongs? How are we to force these "skins," for they are nothing less, to deal honestly and give value received for the money they get?

It is a recognized fact that the poultry business is the largest mail order business in the world today, and yet, I venture to say, there are more humbugs in the business than in any other mercantile business in the country. Do the poultry journals investigate all the advertisers that patronize their columns—their methods of doing business and their ability to carry out every letter of their advertisements?

My advice to beginners is to purchase stock only from dealers who advertise to permit the return of stock should they not prove satisfactory. It is indeed a pity that the C. O. D. method of doing business is not more in vogue.

How long would some of the largest mercantile houses we have remain in business if they did not ship out goods exactly as represented and fully worth the price asked? And how long are these breeders who use column after column of space in our journals extolling the merits and giving a list of the prizes their birds have won—how long are they to be permitted to "strong arm" the amateur with fake birds and eggs?

It is up to the people who try to do a square business to have this kind of fakirs thrown out of the ranks.

## WHY YOU SHOULD BREED THE LEGHORN

*Written for The Industrious Hen.*

**W**HEN a thing is kept for an express purpose, it is expected, and justly so, that it fill that purpose perfectly. When it fails, it no longer has any claim on its promoter or keeper, and is therefore lost in this busy twentieth century of advancement and must die the death of a traitor, remembered only in scorn. Such is the statement of a natural result found in all branches of industry even in the poultry industry.

It is an established fact that poultry is kept either for pleasure or profit—the latter oftentimes a result of the former. I will therefore try, in my feeble manner, to show you one of the greatest factors involved in accomplishing that end. The breed you keep is either an index of power or a key to your downfall. In the first place the aim must be to raise that breed which will give you best results—best returns from least capital—and as a result you may realize a heritage of pleasure exceeding your expectations. That breed most certainly is the Leghorns. With all sincerity I shall give a few reasons for thinking so. The Leghorns are active, hardy, plump-bodied, perpetual layers, excellent foragers, yet standing confinement if need be; beautiful in appearance, both in color and type, and as a result of these innate characteristics decidedly popular. Both farmer and fancier appreciate their marked activity. On the free range here they go out early in the morning crowing and singing, lurking out in the orchard for insects and weeds, chasing across the meadow for bugs and tender foliage, up over the hill, down in the ravine, ever on the move. And mark you, What does it mean? Back to the hen house, looking for a snug nest to deposit those eggs which have cost you nothing. She is too active for Mr. Louse, and he never calls on her; he doesn't enjoy the dust bath with the same degree of pleasure as do our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Leghorn.

The fancier may keep his pets in yards, yet their activity and hardiness are not curtailed. He must feed them, of course; but, my dear friend, the feed required for ten of your Asiatics or Americans will feed fifteen of my Leghorns (and for your benefit weigh as much when dressed for the table), and to your honor, lay a third more eggs. Right here is a good time to remind you that one dozen eggs are worth practically twice one pound of meat and is produced with much more ease and less expense.

The Leghorn type is admittedly the most striking of any of our standard breeds, and when it comes to colors, shades, or blendings, the Mediterranean certainly heads the list. Their unrivaled popularity is a source of both pleasure and profit when you have some surplus stock or eggs for sale, for the supply is always lacking in proportion to demand.

I repeat it, the Leghorns are what you need if you are in "Poultry Lane" for fun or business. And now let all play in harmony to the tune of

"The breed that lays  
Is the breed that pays,"  
The Leghorns are IT,  
They have made a hit,  
They are in for "mon,"  
And you for the fun!

PETER S. HURT.



\$25.00 Silver Cup to be given by E. E. Carter, President of American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club to the member securing the greatest number of members. At least ten members must be secured in order to compete for the Cup. Height 13½ inches.

know of any one that could supply me? If so, let me hear from you. But, as a 'burnt child fears fire,' I fear the general run of fancy poultry dealers."

Thus writes one of the many beginners. Let me quote my experience. I sent a New York state dealer an order for three settings of eggs, paying him the price asked without a whimper. Out of thirty-nine eggs shipped twenty-four were broken in shipment, and out of the remainder I hatched some six or eight chicks. When these had grown up to any size I found I had been "flammed to a frazzle." Another party purchased \$50.00 worth of fancy eggs from a reliable(?) dealer. Out of this lot he hatched only eight chicks, the rest being unfertile. The only satisfaction he got for his money was silence. A breeder of Wyandottes while visiting a show saw a very nice cock bird that had won the blue. He asked the owner the price for the bird, but not having a place for him just then did not buy. Shortly afterward he sent the owner of the bird the amount asked and received for his money a second-rate bird, inasmuch as there was a stub between the

## HISTORY OF THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE-II

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY EDGAR E. McINTOSH, SECRETARY NAT'L COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CLUB

**I**N my last article I gave a lot of history that may seem dry to some readers; yet as I like history of all sorts, I feel as though I could give the history of the Columbian Wyandottes better than any other person; at least will give it as I got it, and my own experience, which I know is right. We will now go back to 1897. Imagine a Light Brahma hen, and a White Wyandotte cock in a yard, mated to get the results we are getting today. See the amount of white in those two birds, compared with the small amount of black. (Will refer to this later).

Can any one who never crossed these two breeds imagine what the results would be? You would get some interesting specimens; some would have all shape and no color; some all color and no shape; some neither one. And here is where one of the most difficult problems take place, for it is more good luck than good judgment if you make a good mating. I was lucky and struck it all right, for I went in for pair matings. I was using two sets of Light Brahma-White Wyandotte crosses, and used White Wyandotte male but once be-

cause I realized the amount of white that would always be cropping out in the years to come. In 1898 I had a Barnum's museum in my yards—some chicks nearly black, some heavily spotted on cushion and breast, some briggy (a reddish cast) on back, and a general combination of shapes and colors. Close culling and pair mating, father on to daughter and son on to mother, kept the blood well mixed in 1899 and 1900. I know I had better Columbian Wyandottes than most of us see in general today. I have made a broad statement here and now I am going to illus-

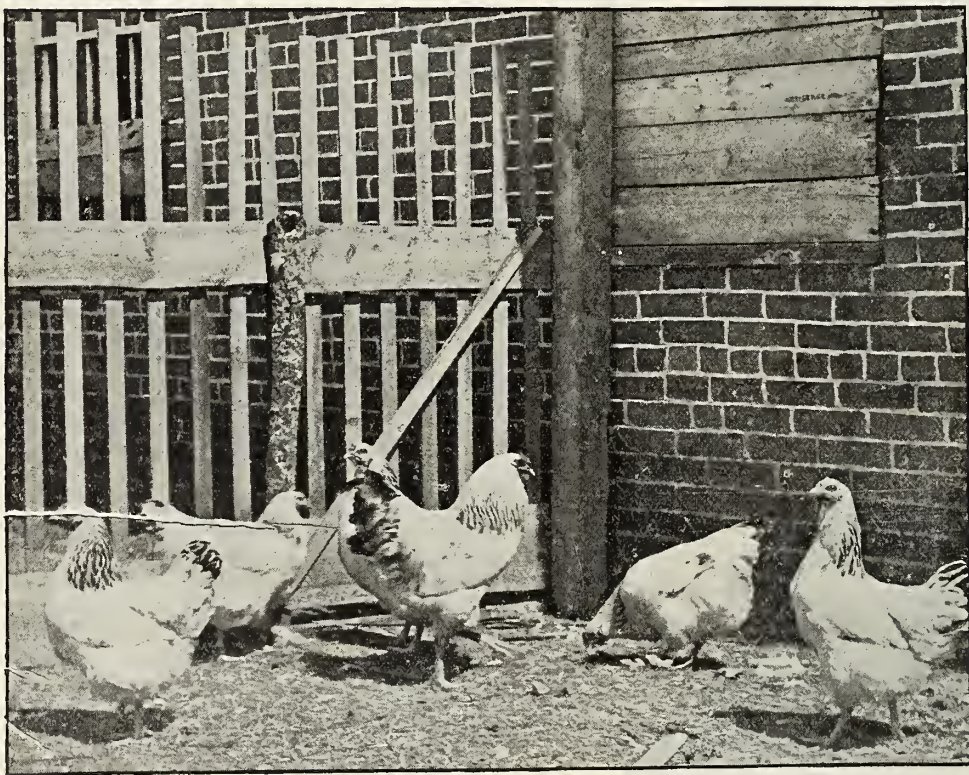
trate it, because they were more uniform in size, shape and color. The wings in males and females were about alike, nearly all black in upper web of primaries, and here was where I was taught a good lesson by mating male and female with markings glossy black. I learned, after that, to mate a male with a clear black wing with a female with wing more black than white, the black predominating. In the long run you will have cleaner backs, also the tail coverts and sickle feathers were better in color than now. In females didn't have many with good coverts, but when I did they stayed by me after moulting, while now they hardly last through the show season; that is good ones, for they won't stand inspection.

The worst feature then was the long head in females, long under-beak, overhanging eyebrows, inclined to Brahma, such as we see now. The leg feathering then wasn't so very bad, about fifty per cent coming clean, a good per cent of them coming slightly stubbed, the same as you see now in some of our shows. I think I have given a good description of my

1899 and 1900 birds. Since that things have changed; in 1901 I bought a cock of the old Briggs strain, improved by L. H. Davis, and mated to my Columbians. Results were so disappointing in 1902 that I sold every chick of this mating; so that season's work was lost. In the late summer of 1901 I procured a small, extra nice Light Brahma cockerel, about a year old, and mated to some of my largest and best Columbian hens and set some eggs that season. In 1902 I mated the pullets of this Brahma-Columbian cross and got some nice females, also using my own strain of straight Columbians. I sent out some eggs that year that produced some great winners. In 1903 I raised a few females of this 1901 cross and sent out eggs that produced winners in several New England shows and also Madison Square Garden. In 1905 I mated a cock of the 1901 Brahma line on a Light Brahma hen and this time got some nice cockerels.

As this carries us through the history of the Columbians, I hope I have made it plain to all it was done by pair mating mostly to get type and color. But the demand for Columbian

has been so great that I could not keep at it by pair matings on account of room. If I were to build up another breed I would do so again, as pair matings is the only way to get a line of breeding established in anything. It may seem strange to some why I used Light Brahmas every four years. For two reasons: First, the amount of white in both families (as referred to above); the markings would fade, and I was after color rather than shape, although I am a crank on shape. Second, for the flesh commenced to whiten out; I have a strong opinion we have



Property of Hazelmere Poultry Yards, Knightsville, Cranston, R. I., and is a pen of the original Briggs strain, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte Cross.

to do so at times to keep up the color of markings—flesh, legs, eyes and back. It will be noticed that I used White Wyandottes but once. Why? Because I had seen it tried; the first cross will give some better chick than their parents, but look out for any further use of this cross. There are a number of breeders using Light Brahma on their Columbians; this is the only way to do it. I never used Silver Wyandottes as some have; in a long run I believe it is the wrong kind of dark color to use.

A breeder of Light Brahmas will have good success breeding Columbians, but he has to breed on different lines, because this White Wyandotte blood has made a joint that keeps up a constant leak on the markings. One has naturally got to mate darker and make allowance for the newness of the breed. There are many ways to mate and get results, as the rule has as much to do with the results as the individual. One has to know something of the breeding of his stock used. They may look a great deal alike, but don't

breed anything alike. We have to breed from a bird before we know what to expect, to a certain extent, at least. For instance, I bred from a certain cockerel that never threw a single comb, dark, or feather legged chick, no matter what I mated him to. I also used a cock that is clean-legged, and, no matter what he was mated to, always got about one-half culls at hatching time, such as single combs, feathered legs and too black chickens, but some very nice cockerels, and never a real good pullet. He was a dark bird and had to be mated to dark females; this is where one can learn a great deal and by toe-marking chickens one can tell.

I have come to the conclusion that most breeders of Columbians are afraid to mate too dark. They see the winners at our shows are altogether to light, and some are faded before they reach the show room. They have an idea in mating to produce the same, not knowing the breeding of that winner for more than one generation, perhaps not that, and do not know the laws of breeding or mating either. When one does it is very disappointing at times, but knowing the breeding of your birds counts everything. In all things there is an extreme as well as a happy medium, and if we can strike this we are happy. There is one section in the Columbians that I put more stress on than any other section, and that is the undercolor; we must have it; it controls every color section on a Columbian. What does this undercolor look like? It is a very hard thing to describe. The Standard gives us three grades of undercolor, either white, bluish white, or slate. Which shall we use? No matter what you use you will get all three; but what must we use, that depends upon your knowledge and specimens, but I would say don't use white undercolor. I have to use slate at times, but what kind of slate, this is more guess work, as there are so many shades of slate. Better use bluish white, for if you use slate you are apt to get down to charcoal, then you will have a job to get rid of it, for it is neither pretty nor good. It is apt to give a dirty back on the surface and have a faint spot at upper end where undercolor stops. Many times after moult the surface will become splashed; this refers to back, breast and thighs. Use bluish white if you can get the color in your eye, it is a very pretty color and see that it is clean. The middle section of the feathers on back and saddle when opened up will show a clean light bluish white and stop without any spot or any signs of a spot; this goes with a clean surface except in some cases a few striped saddle feathers in the male. On the female a few of these faint spots will make good breeders, but they must be faint not black spots. This grade of undercolor will vary much, both in amount and opinion of the person, as all things do. Don't think that every bird must be just as I describe it; one has to use their own judgment in specimens, as I am referring to mating for good results. Many show specimens will come from them but what we must do is to get the color well established and worked in to the breeding stock.

How many of us have mated to the best of our ability and used all the laws of nature, thinking we had made a fine mating and then at the end of the season find we made a great blunder, not on our part, but some unseen cause that no one could see. Where is the breeder that never made a mistake in mating? Don't get discouraged if your season's labor isn't as good as the last. When we think we made a great mating one year and use the same matings next year and find we haven't met with the same results, what is the trouble? All conditions seemed to be the same as the previous season, but we don't see some conditions which it is not intended for us to see. Results are not always as we anticipated; even if we had all the goods at our command to use we would find it difficult to duplicate our success each year. It is natural to want to win over every one else, and when we win over all one year, the next year we find we are left way behind, a very good thing for the breeder and fancier. As all fanciers know, there is a law or a rule, as you may call it, for mating—a law of nature—and it is given to us to use and we have to find out how to apply that law of nature in mating our birds to get good results. We know the poultry business is a good deal of a lottery as to the outcome of our matings, to a certain extent, and that is where the ordinary poultryman gives up before he begins; he can't wait, can't grasp the idea, hasn't got the fancy in his blood strong enough to enjoy improvements and work out results. Thanks to the few such fanciers of the Columbian Wyandottes to get them in such a state of perfection. And then some fancier came along with a long purse and gave them a lift and all the fanciers got the fever; and then what takes place? A better grade of birds in general had to be produced for everybody wanted good birds, more breeders and more birds, naturally. That wasn't all. Most breeders didn't know what constituted a good bird, and expected too much at any price—

many breeders calling for better specimens than were ever produced, for the price of an ordinary breeder. This put the breeders in rather a queer position for he wants to supply the demand and hasn't got the goods; even if he had, he needed them himself; it seemed like everybody was tumbling over one another to get there first, and many of them did too; but such breeders have got to use the same energy to keep up and improve their birds that they showed in buying and winning.

It makes a new fancier feel fine to win over an older one, but he mustn't expect to win all the time, and when he fails he loses heart. Don't do so; that is the very time one ought to stick to it. Remember all the good birds don't grow in one yard; study your competitors' birds and use your judgment and try again. Some one is trying again I infer from the looks of the classified ads. in our poultry journals and show reports. Two years ago it was rather hard to find Columbian ads., but look at them now; also the show reports are encouraging. In receiving circulars and printed matter it is hard to decide who has the best, for they all have the best strains, and some never bred them but one season and never mated a pen in their lives—not realizing that it takes seven to eight years to establish a distinct strain and every time you use a bird of another line you are just that much further off from a distinct strain. We find this same practice among all breeders, young and old. The older ones are old enough to know better, and the younger ones don't care. For the good of the Columbians it ought not to be so, for if line breeding is the only way to build up a strain or breed and one wants to buy new blood he would hesitate on account of running his chances of spoiling his line of blood. Better not give the impression you have any strain in particular, and then if a purchaser inquires of your stock, tell them where you got it and they can use their judgment as to buying. I never used a bird outside of my own line of breeding, but if I do shall inquire into the line of breeding first. I make mention of this fact, for there should be more stress put on this line breeding question. I found this very thing crippled me when I was breeding White Wyandottes. It may seem strange one could do it with a white bird, but you can just as easily. This may not seem necessary to the ordinary breeder, but a careful breeder takes no chances.

I have taken in all the points I think necessary up to the time of mating, and hope to give that in my next.

## THE A. P. A. AND ITS STANDARD

*Written for The Industrious Hen.*

**A**S there have been some reports in the poultry press about certain journals which have published verbatim descriptions taken from the Standard of Perfection, which is copyrighted, a few words in this connection may not come amiss. There are in existence to-day specialty clubs representing about every breed of fowl known; these clubs all have a large and growing membership and every member has joined so as to get every bit of knowledge and help he can in regard to the breed his club represents. These clubs elect their own judges; they award specials at all the shows, and yet they can not publish in their club catalog the standard of their special breed without infringement; so their members have to go outside to get information on a subject which is really the most important thing in the business of a specialty club.

A specialty club should have its own Standard and its members should have the benefit of it. When they don't they lose the main reason of their existence. If the A. P. A. were to look into the methods of the American Kennel Club, they might get some points which would put them in closer touch with specialty clubs and exhibitors. Each club would have its own standard and members would derive some benefit besides winning specials. The A. K. C. has no copyrighted standard. It is a governing body, controlling the principal shows; it is a court of appeal for all trouble and makes money besides. The A. P. A. apparently exists only for the purpose of creating a new Standard of Perfection once in so many years and watching for infringements the balance of the time. I would like to see it as a governing body, regulating and controlling all shows, or the principal ones, and let the specialty clubs make their own Standards. If the A. P. A. occupied the position it should there would be no need for Southern Poultry Associations or any but the one great and powerful A. P. A. I would like to hear other opinions on this.

B. S. HORNE.

## SCORE CARD OR COMPARISON JUDGING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE D. M. OWEN

**O**UR poultry shows should all, both large and small, be judged by some one uniform system. The American Poultry Association should recommend and demand that one system only be used at all shows. In my opinion the score card system is the correct way. The advocates of comparison judging claim, as one main advantage in comparison judging, that the work can be done quicker and the prizes awarded the first day. In the first place, the matter of quick work should be of secondary consideration; correct work is what should be of first importance, and the system that will give the most correct result should be used. My experience is that the work of judging can be done as quick by scoring as by comparison *if done right*. Another claim by the advocates of comparison judging is that more errors occur in score card judging than in comparison judging, and they point to the great difference in the score made by different judges on the same bird, and to the fact that a judge will not score the same bird twice alike. Now this is no evidence that comparison judging is more correct than scoring; it only shows that in scoring the judge makes a record of his work which stands to show to all any error or poor work, while in comparison no record is left to show the judge's many errors, and no doubt there is just as much difference in the different judges' work in comparison as in scoring, only we have no written record to show it; and if the same judge were to go over his work of comparison he would make as many changes as the score cards show, if we only knew it. In a score card show the incompetency of a judge is made plain; in comparison it is not.

It is claimed that in scoring ties are made, while in comparison such is not the case. Well, we all know that it often occurs that two or more specimens are before a judge in which he can not himself decide which is the best; he, however, gives first to one of them when in his own mind he knows the others are of equal merit. Now is not that an injustice? Again, in scoring if ties do occur let the judge untie them, just as he would decide the matter by comparison. Let it be understood that all ties will be decided or untied by comparison, unless it could be done by size or weight. Let the scores remain, however, as they were made. This would be more satisfactory to the exhibitor.

If all shows were judged by score card then all would be on an equality; that is, a bird winning first with a score of 95 at Knoxville, Tenn., by any reputable judge, would be worth just as much as one winning at New York or Boston

with same score by same judge. As it now is a bird winning at Boston or New York will bring many times more than one winning at our smaller shows by comparison; the bird winning at the small show may be just as valuable a specimen as one winning at New York or Boston, but by comparison there is no record made to show it; when if both had been scored the record would show that the bird winning at Smith's X Roads was just as fine, or high scorer as the one winning at New York or Boston. By comparison it is the place that gives the bird its value and not the bird's superior qualities. Of course it is, and always will be, to the interest of Boston and New York to hold comparison shows, for by this manner of judging it is not shown that the birds winning there are no better than many that are shown at Knoxville, Atlanta and other places. The manner of judging

should be adopted that will give a bird the same value wherever shown. Let the score or real merit of the bird give it its value and not the place of its winning. If a judge is competent to judge at all he will give the same score to a bird at a small show that he would the same bird at a large show. If errors occur in score card shows they are known and can be corrected; in comparison shows such is not the case. In scoring a bird the value of each section is shown on the card; by comparison such is not the case, the exhibitor only knows he has won or lost, and he doesn't know why.

If birds can be judged accurately by scoring, then they can not be by comparison. And any judge that can not score a bird correctly is hard-



First Prize Pen Buff Leghorns MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N.Y. 1905

This fine pen is the property of B. S. Beuerlein, Mt. Morris, N. Y. His Buffs won the State Cup at Auburn, N. Y., at the recent A. P. A. show and three firsts at the Rochester, N. Y., 1907 show. His birds are ideal shape and rich golden Buff.

ly competent to judge by comparison. All judges should be required to do their work in such a manner as to leave a written record of their work, showing the value he gives to each separate section. I believe that our shows should be judged by what we term the all-round judges—those who know how to apply the Standard. I am not an advocate of specialty judges. Many of our most experienced breeders know very little about applying the score card, and there are very few breeders free from a special liking for special sections or markings in the variety they breed that does not exactly agree with the Standard. At our shows it is supposed that all specimens will be judged strictly in accordance with Standard requirements, and the breeders prepare their birds for competition accordingly; all are put on an equality if the birds are so judged, regardless of who the judge may be. A competent judge who makes the business of applying the Standard to all varieties is, in my opinion, the most compe-

tent to judge our shows. He soon learns the many different shapes and types, and detects at a glance Wyandotte shape in a Plymouth Rock, or Cochin shape in a Brahma, etc. Now, in summing up, I would say: Let all shows be judged by score card; by so judging the work can be done, *if correctly done*, just as quick as by comparison; every bird on exhibition will receive the same attention as the winner, and every exhibitor will have a record to show what value the judge puts on his bird, whether it be high or low. The breeder can see the sections in which he is deficient and know where to improve; and the exhibitor at Knoxville will get just as much in return for his labor and expense as the exhibitor at New

York. Let the associations see that everything is done to facilitate correct work and awards. Employ only well known, competent judges and see that they are furnished with competent clerks; employ the judge or judges for the entire time of your show, so they will not be rushing through to get off to some other place.

I have much more to say regarding comparison and score card judging and many points to advance in favor of the score card plan, which I will give later. I hope to have others express themselves on this matter, now that the subject is up for discussion.

## SCORE CARD JUDGING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY E. H. BOYD

**I** ESTEEM THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as one of our best poultry journals, and generally I find myself in hearty accord with its editorial utterances, but the editorial in the March issue, on "Show Judging," in which a preference is indirectly expressed for the comparison method in opposition to the score card method, is so at variance with my positive convictions on the subject of show judging that I am possessed with a desire to briefly explain, as I view the subject, the manifest and inestimable advantages of the score card method and the disadvantages of the comparison method.

I will admit that the judging can be "gone through with" by the comparison method quicker than by the score card method, but this fact would naturally suggest the superiority of the score card method; things worth doing are worth doing well.

When a show is judged by the comparison method, all that the average exhibitor learns is that "he did" or that "he didn't" get a premium. If he receives no premium he gets nothing, he learns nothing, but if a show is judged by the score card method each exhibitor, whether a winner or a loser, receives a score card for each specimen exhibited; he learns exactly in what points his birds are strong and in what points they are weak; he knows what to do to relieve the deficiencies, also what to do to perpetuate and build up the strong points.

Where a show is to be judged by the score card method all fanciers should at least send a few birds, as they will learn

more by so doing than they can get from any other source and they will have their ambition fired to raise better birds.

I can't see how any fancier can learn much from a comparison method show, while on the other hand a fancier, or any breeder, can stay at home and send a few fowls to a score card show and receive more benefit, in my opinion, than he can by attending a comparison show.

Again, every breeder and buyer knows that fowls scored in a first class show readily bring double the prices that equally as good specimens, not scored, will command. Only recently I bought two birds from a prominent breeder; one had scored well at the state show, the other was just as good, but had not been scored, yet I paid one-third more for the bird that had been scored, and I willingly paid the difference.

In my opinion, if it be necessary to hold the shows twice as long, the score card method of judging should invariably prevail, and then every exhibitor learns exactly what the good and bad points of his birds are and he is benefited and satisfied.

If he receives a premium he knows better how to select premium birds; if he secures no premium he has his score card and he feels fully compensated for the trouble and expense incurred and he will go to work to build up the good qualities and eliminate the deficiencies in his stock and will become a "chronic" exhibitor and a better and more successful fancier and breeder.

The poor exhibitor who sends or takes his birds to a comparison show and receives no premium is very much in the same attitude as a boy trying to learn Latin or Geometry without the aid of an instructor.

## FEEDING LITTLE CHICKS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. C. AUSTIN

**I** T IS very important that little chicks be started right, for after you get them well started the greatest trouble is over. The greatest trouble and danger is in the first weeks. For the first three or four months, the feed for chicks should be something intended to produce muscle, bone and feathers, especially if you want them for breeders. I have tried a good many different kinds of grain and have myself had better success with a mash feed. I use a mixture of equal parts corn meal, wheat bran, wheat shorts, and one pound of beef scraps to every ten of the mixture. I then bake this up into bread and grind it up fine and feed them this for the first week or two. After the chicks are a week or two old, I wet this mixture slightly with milk or water, seasoning it with a little salt. I only wet it enough to stick together and have it rather crumbly. I feed cracked corn, millet seed, etc., every few days for a variety. I have never had gaps in my chicks when I fed with mash seasoned. I think it is a mistake about mash causing gaps or diarrhoea either. In an experience of forty years feeding mash I have had more gaps with grain fed chicks than any others. As to diarrhoea all that I can account for was caused by getting too hot or cold, with the exception of a very few cases. When I am feeding for broilers, I use even more meat scraps than above given.

Little chicks should be fed about every two hours, beginning after they are thirty-six hours old. Give them only what they will eat up clean. After the chicks are a week old, then they may be fed only three or four times a day, if they

have range. Don't fail to keep plenty of good sharp chick grit before them at all times. It should be their first feed when they are taken off the nest or from the incubator. Keep their drinking water fresh and pure also. Good grit and fresh water are as essential as proper food properly fed. In brooder chicks, the brooder should be cleaned often and sunned when the weather will permit. Watch to remove all food before it becomes soured or stale. A serious mistake is made when dead chicks are left around for a day or two. Every dead chick should be buried as soon as found. Dead chicks around the brooder will cause limberneck in a few days.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—While we dislike to differ with so eminent and experienced an authority as Mr. Austin, yet the latest experiments and authorities tend to discard the feeding in any form of wet mash to chicks or old fowls. We regard it as especially dangerous to feed a wet mash to young chicks. It is much easier fed dry in feed hopper and is eaten nearly as well and gives much more satisfactory results when fed thus to young chicks, so say leading breeders. The dry feed method for both mash and grain is becoming more and more popular each year. If you do not like the feed hopper method of feeding young chicks, then try feeding the mash to them dry, twice a day—feeding them grain once a day also. This is for chicks over two weeks old. Feed them all they will eat up in troughs or small low boxes.]



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**Vol. 3** **MAY, 1907** **No. 12**

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

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**BREEDERS' CARDS**—2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

In the place of T. E. Orr for vice-president of the A. P. A. the names of Judge James A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., and Judge J. C. Fishel, of

**First Vice-President.** Hope, Ind., have been suggested. Both of these gentlemen stand high in the estimation of the poultry world, and either would make acceptable officers. One or the other will doubtless be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Orr.

\* \* \* \*

In this issue will be found an announcement of the great East Tennessee Farmers' Convention to be held in Knoxville, May 22, 23, and 24th. This convention is the greatest educational gathering from an agricultural point of view in the central South. Every progressive farmer should attend this convention and poultrymen, being noted for their progressiveness, a large number of them will attend. We cordially invite all raisers of poultry, whether on the farm or as fanciers, to make THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN booth their headquarters while at the convention. Come around and see us, get acquainted, and talk chickens.

\* \* \* \*

The death of Thomas Edwin Orr, as announced in our April issue, loses to America one of her leading poultrymen, and the American Poultry Association has lost a most faithful and efficient officer. Mr. Orr for the past six years has served the asso-

ciation as secretary in a manner that has placed a nice balance in the treasury and put the finances on a business basis. When he announced that he would not stand for re-election, the demands of poultrymen everywhere were that he be elected first vice-president and the nominating ballot indicated his election without opposition. It was indeed a source of deep regret that his career was ended just as the association is entering upon a field of broader usefulness.

\* \* \* \*

Editor Hopper, of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, comes out good and strong for a Central Southern Show. He seems to think that Memphis or New Orleans should be the location. Neither town has any poultry interest. Neither town has held a show at all for years. An all Southern show must have some local fanciers behind it. The fanciers from all over the South can not go into a "dead" poultry town and take up and arrange show room, hotel rates, and advertising for the crowds in order to make the show partially self-sustaining from the gate receipts. That is the work of the local brethren. That is why the show must, to our mind, be in a "live" poultry town. But the town is not a fixed idea with the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. He is willing to use every effort to get an all Southern show at any town, just so we have a big, rousing show down in this section somewhere. But the how is the rub. There is only one way to secure co-operation. That way is to organize a branch of the American Poultry Association here in the South and hold the show under its auspices. Then let the place of holding this show be decided by a mail vote of the members of the branch. What say you to that, Brother Hopper?

\* \* \* \*

The Summer School of the South to be held at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., June 25 to August 2nd,

#### Agricultural Course at Summer School.

is a rallying point for the teachers of the entire South. Special courses are given in nature studies, stock feeding, stock judging, dairying, poultry keeping, beekeeping, etc., and in methods of teaching all these subjects in the elementary and high schools. The agricultural staff of the University will be assisted by some of the best known agricultural experts in America and brief courses of lectures will be given by several of the officers of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A very attractive offer of one free scholarship to each county should cause these courses to be largely attended. A full announcement of the Summer School is made in another column.

\* \* \* \*

One of the most popular breeds of fowls today is the Rhode Island Red, and one of the breeds that fanciers are rapidly developing into a fixed shape and standard. There are hundreds of new breeders taking up this breed each year and this office is constantly receiving requests for information upon the color, size, shape, mating, description, defects, and handling of the Rhode Island Red. The editor of this paper has been a specialty breeder of this fowl and has been studying it carefully for many years. During this time, long before the breed gained popularity, he began to clip and save items of information available on this bird and its breeding, with the intention some day of publishing it. He has succeeded in accumulating a large amount of most valuable data, and after consulting with many friends of the breed, is condensing and digesting this information into book form. It will treat very concisely and thoroughly of the origin, history, rise, description, color, shape, mating to produce desired results, raising, preparing for shows, and judging of the Rhode Island Red. It is the intention to make this book complete in every detail, and a number of original drawings reproduced in natural colors, and photographs will be used to illustrate ideally shaped birds, ideal coloring in wing, tail, hackle, and

also defective feathers from these sections. This book will contain between 200 and 300 pages and will be called "The Rhode Island Red Book." Title and contents will be fully protected by copyrights.

\* \* \* \*

What is sometimes termed the "dull season" in the poultry world is now approaching and some advertisers make the mistake of dropping their ad. entirely during this season of off business. The foremost poultrymen in America, men who have tried advertising in its every phase, keep their space the same in season and out of season. These men know from experience that a prospective buyer will study the advertisements of a breeder for months before placing an order. If the advertiser stops his ad. at the dull buying season, the prospective buyer notices the break and wonders why the ad. stopped, thinking the advertiser out of business, or some other plausible reason. He forgets the advertiser and begins to study on the ads. of the man who advertises all the time. So when Mr. Dropout comes in again, he has to begin all over. If the constant reader of ads. does notice Mr. Dropout, when he comes in again, he thinks Mr. Dropout does not do the business, hasn't the stock to advertise that Constant Advertiser has, and he therefore very naturally transfers his study and affections, and later his ready cash, to Mr. Constant Advertiser. Now this is not all a fable, for the writer recalls several instances of this kind of studying ads. when he was on the market for stock. Be candid, Mr. Advertiser, haven't you studied the advertisements of the various breeders for months before you bought? Did you stop studying for the so-called "dull season?" In fact, didn't you use the test of watching to see what advertisers dropped out just to help you decide who was really the man with the goods and knew he had them?

\* \* \* \*

Our farmers and breeders generally do not appreciate the great advantages that they possess for raising pure bred poultry. They have an abundance of one of the great essentials to poultry raising—plenty of range and room for the fowls. Very frequently articles are seen in the poultry press on how to handle a large number of birds on a small plat; as one writer has it in a current paper, "Five Hundred Hens on Two Acres." With such cramped quarters the care must necessarily be the most rigid and extraordinary pains taken to keep the birds in ideal condition. Once disease starts in large flocks in small quarters, the ravages are greater than where the conditions are not so crowded. When you read of such disadvantageous conditions being turned into success, do you not want to get hold of and shake some neglectful farmers down this way who still keep a few cheap, disreputable looking, scrub chickens to range over large farms? The pure, or standard bred, chickens would cost but little to get a start with—only a few dollars for eggs or some stock—and then they will look nicer, lay better, eat juicer, and sell better than the hags of fowls that are allowed now to infest some Southern farms. But in getting the standard bred fowls, don't keep your mongrels on and expect to breed them up. That is too slow and uncertain a process. You will breed down your good stock. Kill off the mongrels and keep only the pure-bloods and in a few years the increase in earnings and value of the fowls you will raise will be a big item in your farm economy. Don't, oh, please don't, try to tell us that your mongrels lay more eggs than the pure strains. That has been so often and frequently demonstrated to be an error that you might as well try and say wheat will turn to cheat or chess. If you believe this wheat and cheat story you are beyond hope and it is not worth while to cite you to proofs of the pure breeds outlaying the mongrels.

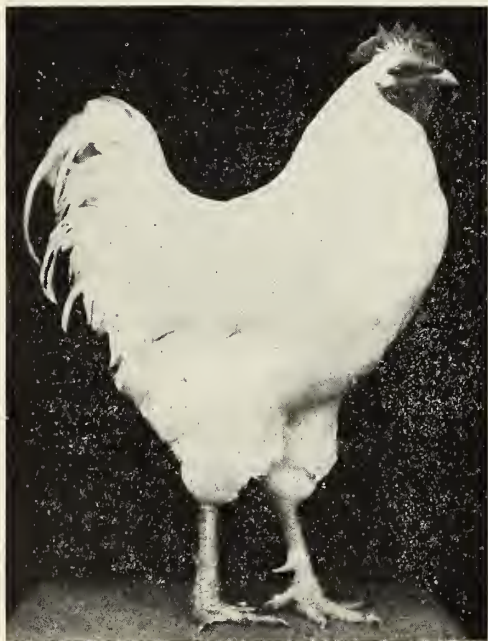
The South needs a branch of the American Poultry Association. No section is developing more rapidly along poultry lines and our breeders we have ever found ready to go forward in any movement that points to a betterment of the industry. The American Poultry Association is the body that fixes our standard and the rules and conditions that control our shows. Under the new constitution, the judges of the country will be licensed by this body, poultry institutes held, and certain shows over the country generally designated as A. P. A. shows. The South naturally is vastly interested in these actions of importance. By organizing a branch association a more decided position can be taken and apportionment of these honors sought. The branches elect their own delegates and these delegates vote the strength of the branch in the central meeting. The dues collected from members of any branch go one-half to the branch. So it will be seen that this plan gives to distant parts of the country an equal representation with the localities nearer to the place of meeting. While it is some time until the work will begin on the new Standard, yet our breeders should get in line with the A. P. A. and its workings so that any suggestions they may wish to make will have proper weight at the right time. There are now comparatively few members of the A. P. A. in the entire South, nothing in comparison to the ranks of our breeders and the vastness of the poultry interest here. There is no better way to "get lined up" than to get actively in the harness in a good, live branch of the A. P. A. By and through it can be demonstrated the immensity and the standing of poultry culture in this section. At least two different times an effort has been made to organize and promote a strictly Southern Poultry Association, but history only remains of these efforts. So it very clearly appears the duty of the Southern breeder to join hands with the A. P. A. and organize a branch that will be commensurate with the poultry interests of this section. The editor of this paper has received much encouragement to take up this work. Friends have, without his solicitation, nominated him as a candidate for member of the Executive Board of the A. P. A. Should he be elected, it will be his duty to secure from the South all the co-operation possible in A. P. A. affairs, and he shall use his efforts to perfect the organization of one or more branches in this section. Should he not be chosen, there will be no one in an official position from the South in the A. P. A., and, having been offered as the South's choice by perhaps over-zealous friends, the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN shall still undertake the work, although voluntary, of getting the branches organized that this great poultry section of the United States deserves. Should he be elected a member of the Executive Board he will need all the influence and encouragement that a good, healthy branch will give to assist in securing any measures that the South may ask at the hands of the A. P. A. If the South should be without a representative on this Executive Board, it is even more important that a strong Southern branch be organized and send a delegate to the annual A. P. A. meetings to secure such matters as will affect the breeders of this section especially. In view of the above facts, the work will be undertaken at once of securing co-operation among the breeders from all the states south of the Ohio river. First and most important, the editor would be pleased to hear personally from each and every member at present of the A. P. A., from the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, giving their ideas and suggestions about the branches. Not over six states can be included in any one branch and it will possibly be necessary to have two branches organized. Another very important item, the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN would like to have the name of each person who wishes to join these branches of the A. P. A. in the above states, and proper application blanks will be forwarded at once. Please let us hear from you fully.

## DO LATE CHICKS PAY?

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. W. KULP

**E**ARLY chicks pay well when some people raise them. Some early chicks do not pay at all. Late chicks pay well for some and for some they do not. It depends largely upon the person; but I will try to look at the subject from a general as well as personal standpoint and from the fanciers' point. For the South late chicks, I understand, are those that are hatched during the hot weather. These are in danger from the sorehead. From what I can gather sorehead is chicken-pox, and it seems to be spread largely by the mosquito. I have watched this same disease in my yards and think I know something about it. I had it first about twenty years ago, and some got so bad that I fed them for five days by hand until their eyes opened again. It seldom gets that bad with us unless it is made sorer by fighting. I have found this for sure that I can hold the pox down to a very few sores, so few that most people can not see anything the matter with the birds unless shown where it is. This is done by a powder made in Lancaster, Pa. There is something in it that will allow but a slight effect of the contagion. I have tried it again and again. Last fall it started in the flock at one farm. We were not using any powder at the time. I ordered it used and in ten days or two weeks it was about gone.

I know chicks will not grow as well in the hot months, but one cause is they are not fed as well as the earlier ones. When there are but few hatched and we are just beginning the season more interest is taken in the young and they are fed oftener. Later we think it is warm and they need not be fed so often. The ground is dry, no worms come to the top and the chicks suffer for the rich food, worms, etc., it



First Prize White Rock Cock at the State Fair of Texas; first at Bonham and first at the South Texas Poultry Show, held at Houston, where he was the highest scoring cock in the American class. Bred, owned and exhibited by the Van Winkle White Rock Farm, Box 1074, Dallas, Texas.

affords. I know this to be the cause of later broods failure to do as well, and therefore not to pay so well.

Here we consider chicks hatched after June as late. But I have known eggs taken June 10th that produced fully grown Leghorns by January 1st, and I won first at the Reading show with one of the cockerels. They were fed well as the man who fed them did not buy the feed. These paid very well—better than the earlier ones for late trade, as you need not keep them so long.

Another point is they are often crowded by the earlier ones. They do not get their share of the feed and do not grow as they should. It would be well if all later chicks were put in a portion of the farm where the older ones could not get to them.

To have pullets lay early we must have the chicks out

early, and grown by October. But taking the country over, I think there is but a small per cent of the people who have early pullets that keep them laying during the winter. I know farm after farm where it is a loss to have the pullets out so early, for it makes the season so long that they must be kept until they lay; while if they were hatched later they would be about grown at the time the pullets would be starting, because it is near spring. It takes trouble to produce eggs in winter, and most of the owners of fowls will not do it.

Fall chicks pay very well, bringing about twenty cents a pound with us. They do not require much building room, for by the time winter is with us good and earnest, we can market them.

I know a farm where chicks are not hatched until after the first of May, many of them in June and July. No effort is made to get eggs in winter and not an egg is laid. About the 15th of March the first egg appears, and from then on to in December they lay very well, and are fed on the very cheapest plan. I think the feed for the flock costs them a little more than half what it costs me. In the winter just enough corn is fed to keep them in a thin condition, towards spring it is increased. During the summer they are fed light of the farm grains. The chicks the same way. The points in the system are, eggs are used when cheap; chicks are raised when they can be produced the cheapest in labor and feed.

And I find when my chicks are moulting and laying but little in the fall these hens are at it thick and thin yet. They moult very late and so do not lose time, for they would not lay anyhow, the weather being so cold that that would stop the laying if they did not moult. Eggs are a good price, too, in the fall, so for such folks late chicks pay, and pay them well.

You will see that there are two systems—one the energetic, that begins early and pushes and does things well and much, and the take-it-easy. If you are of the first kind you will do best with early ones; if you are of the latter you will do best with the late ones, for they will pay best.

## DO LATE HATCHES PAY?

*Written for The Industrious Hen.*

This is a question that is often asked and one that is hard to answer. It all depends on what your equipments are for taking care of the late chicks. Of course it is better to get the birds out early, if possible, but many winners are late hatched, even as late as June. If your ground is all taken up with the early hatches, then the late ones will not do so well as the April, as early hatches will run over and trample the little chicks if allowed to run among them. If you have the room, so you can keep the late hatches separate from the early, it is much better, and the late will thrive better. By room I would say that one-fourth acre for range for the late hatch for the one hundred chicks would make them a good ranging place and cause them to grow nicely. Keep the late hatches separated from the older chicks for two or three months, and keep their roosting quarters separated, even after then, if possible. Do not let the young ones range with the older ones, if possible to prevent it. For late hatches, plenty of shade is very essential. It is more trouble to keep them free from lice also. Fresh water must be provided with more than ordinary care for the late hatches. The early chicks seem to have more vitality and the later ones are harder raised as a general rule. There are, however, some localities where the late hatches do extra well, owing possibly to the damp, cool location, making summer more like spring. While I prefer all breeding stock possible hatched early, yet if given careful attention late stock will do well. For market and home use chicks may be hatched all the time summer and fall, but the fall stock usually does not reach near full standard size. The late hatches should be pushed with extra care and fed an abundance of meat scraps, unless they have range and the insects are abundant. H. C. AUSTIN.

The cost of an up-to-date poultry house is not large. It ought to be made to combine utility and handiness with a decent regard to beauty, as indeed all farm buildings should. A harmonious structure need cost no more than one that is a blot upon the landscape. With light, ventilation, plenty of sun, gravel, leaves to work in and warmth to do it in, the hen may readily be coaxed into laying eggs in the winter when prices are good.—*Ex.*

## EGGS AND POULTRY BY THE TRAINLOAD

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY T. L. BAYNE

THE East Tennessee Poultry Association purposes to do other useful work for the poultry industry besides the holding of an annual show. Joining hands with the University of Tennessee Experiment Station and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, of Knoxville, the committee on poultry husbandry has begun to gather statistics so as to give some idea of the value of the industry in this section. When we get the figures it will make even those who think they are posted, sit up and take notice. I have heard that Nashville claims to be the largest shipping point for eggs and poultry in Tennessee. It may be so, but I doubt it, for I have never seen any figures. Hustling little Morristown, with a population of five to six thousand, can, I believe, give any city a few hundred thousand handicap and win in a walk.

The following clippings from *Southern Poultry Journal*, of Texas, shows what they think of a whole car load of eggs:

### SHIPS FIRST CARLOAD OF EGGS.

"Sparta, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Sparta produce dealers purchased over \$1,500 worth of eggs last week, which were shipped to New York in one car, the first full car ever shipped from here. The poultry season opens soon and about fifteen carloads of poultry will be handled by the local dealers. This is a great source of revenue to the county."

### EGGS BY THE CARLOAD.

"Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 31.—Five carloads of eggs, two of which were started from Birmingham, are being shipped to New York City by Robert Milles, of a brokerage firm of this city, to be disposed of on the markets of the big city. One car of the eggs started today from Tennessee and the others starts simultaneously from Mississippi. The fifth car will be made up of eggs gathered in the three States, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. It is figured out that if the weather is extremely cold and blustering in New York when the eggs arrive there, the profits will be great. If, on the

other hand, the weather is warm, a loss will be sustained. This is considered the largest shipment at one time of eggs ever made from the South and has been under consideration for some time. Something like \$10,000 will be involved in the deal."

In this section we ship by the train load. The poultry express (as we call it) starts from Morristown Friday to gather eggs and poultry for train which is made up and starts for Washington and New York Saturday night. The average from Morristown, Tenn., for 1906, is four cars of eggs, ten cars of live poultry and three cars of dressed poultry. This is only carload lots. The express and small lot freight business we are obliged to estimate. From Russellville, six miles from Morristown, I personally shipped by express in 1906, \$1,100 of eggs and \$225 of live and dressed poultry, which gives a line on the business.

The following are the figures:

Carload lot shipment of eggs and poultry, live and dressed, from Morristown, Tenn., in 1906:

Eggs, 208 cars, 400 cases to the car, average price 17c per dozen, or \$5.10 per case; \$2,040 a car, or a total of .....	\$424,320.00
Live poultry, 520 cars of 13,000 pounds, at average price of 11c, \$1,430 a car. Total .....	738,400.00
Dressed poultry, 156 cars of 15,000 pounds at average price of 14c, \$2,100 a car. Total .....	327,600.00
Fancy dressed poultry, 30,000 lbs. at 15c .....	45,000.00
Total .....	\$1,535,320.00
Estimated express and small freight shipments from same territory, 1906 .....	500,000.00
Grand total .....	\$2,035,320.00

Now, what's the matter with East Tennessee for poultry and eggs?

## SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH

JUNE 22d TO AUGUST 5th, 1907

THE sixth session of the Summer School of the South, which will be held at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, June 25th to August 2nd, will in every respect preserve the high standard set by previous sessions, which has given it universal recognition as the most important institution of its kind in America.

The school was organized for the purpose of giving Southern teachers of all grades the best possible opportunity for improvement in general culture, specific knowledge of the subjects taught in the schools, and professional skill. From the first session the attendance has been very large, an average of nearly two thousand from all the Southern states and from many states of the East, North and West, and the influence of the school has been felt in every nook and corner of every Southern state.

The next session will offer the usual large number of courses in kindergarten and primary methods, in literature and languages, mathematics, science, history, music, drawing, manual training, pedagogy, etc. But readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be most interested in the special and unusual opportunities to be offered in nature study and the elements of agriculture and horticulture. In addition to the usual six or eight courses offered in these subjects there will be several courses in stock feeding, stock judging, dairying, poultry keeping, bee keeping, etc., and in methods of teaching all these subjects in the elementary and high schools. The agricultural staff of the University will be assisted by some of the best known agricultural experts in America, and brief courses of lectures will be given by several of the officers of the department of agriculture at Washington.

Through an arrangement with the University the school will offer free a scholarship to one teacher in each county

of Tennessee who will give most of his or her time to this subject and agree to give lessons on it in the teachers' institutes of his or her county. These scholarships will include free registration and free admission to all the privileges of the school, all class work and entertainments. The scholarships are given for the purpose of improving the character of teaching in these subjects in the schools of the state. No county should be without a representative in this work and the best teachers should be selected for it.

These courses also offer a most excellent opportunity to farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, who are interested in these subjects, not as teachers, but because of their immediate practical value on the farm and in the home, and all who can should attend them.

The only charge will be the registration fee of ten dollars, which will admit not only to these courses but to all the privileges of the school with its seventy-five or more general lectures, readings and musical entertainments. The railroads will give a special rate of one first class fare, plus twenty-five cents for the round trip, and board and lodging can be had at very reasonable rates.

Those who are interested should write to Professor P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, for an official announcement containing full particulars about these and other courses.

In shipping live poultry, the coop should be high enough to allow the fowls to stand upright without bending their legs. When large coops are used there should be partitions, so that if the coops are tipped all of the fowls are not thrown to one side. They should have plenty of room in the coop. If possible, put only one kind in a coop or in one division of a coop.

## BLACK PEPPER FOR YOUNG TURKEYS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE J. C. CLIPP

**I**T is the true fancier's sole delight to read, talk and write upon the subject of turkey culture. We have just read with interest Mesdames Shofner and Johnson's articles on management of turkeys in April issue. We quite agree with them on most points they deal with, with the exception of Mrs. Shofner's theory that there is nothing in the use of "the grain of black pepper" for young poults. While it may seem fogysm with some to hear us still claiming superior merit in the use of "black pepper," yet we shall boldly claim that there is more virtue in the one grain of "black pepper" than there is in three ordinary feeds. Mrs. Shofner further says: "I compare it with a new-born babe eating corn bread crust, without any teeth to masticate it before entering the stomach." However, we consider this no comparison at all. All experienced turkey growers know it would be unwise to give the pepper and then "go way back and sit down," expecting this one little act to safely tide them over into maturity. We promptly provide our young poults with sharp grit, which they pick at from the very first hour they are placed out in the brood coop. Hence they have sufficient teeth to masticate their "grain of black pepper." The pepper is a great stimulant and serves as a tonic for the youngsters. We have great faith in the use of the pepper and shall not be slow to make public our views regarding the matter. We find when the pepper is given we seldom have a poult to go as a weakling, but on the other hand they make rapid progress in growth. Don't be shocked at the idea of pepper being injurious to young poults, for it is not. However, we do not put ourself up as a "know it all" and Mrs. Shofner as an ignoramus, for we have always regarded Mrs. Shofner as a noted authority on turkey culture; this is why we feel prompted to speak up in "meetin'" and defend a question of so important a matter, as we know from years of experience black grain pepper is of great value in starting poults in growth. We are frank to admit our good mother used it years before ever I thought of what it was for. This, however, may have no weight on the subject, but it goes to show some of the older heads knew a few things when it comes to growing poults as well as some of us younger "smarter set."

Don't fail to give the pepper to young poults; it will do them no harm; it is inexpensive; hence will not cause a financial crisis, but will assure you of more vigorous, sturdy poults than you would have otherwise.

The other points Mrs. Shofner deals with in this article

on handling young poults is very instructive and full of turkey lore for the beginner. As she has paved the way clearly on most points of feeding and growing turkeys the novice should have but little trouble in starting his youngsters off in the best condition. As stated, we always give pepper to our youngsters; the evidence of the merits of pepper is shown in the cut of our flock of poults at five months of age. This flock of turkeys received a grain of black pepper on removing them from the nest; they made rapid progress from the very first day. There was "something in this tender little make-up to grind that grain of pepper." As Mrs. Shofner states she uses some kind of grit for her poults, we can not understand why she conceives the idea the poults have "nothing in their tender make-up to grind that grain of pepper." When grit is provided, they have the necessary machinery to accomplish all that nature requires of them.

We quite agree that all turkey growers have not the same environments, yet at some time all are in reach of grit; either a natural supply or a commercial grit can be obtained at a nominal sum. Hence there should be no valid excuses offered for not having grit. We are confident a much larger per cent of turkeys will be saved if grit and pepper are used freely. When the poults are ready to go out in the brood coop we first place the coop out in the edge of oats or wheat field, as the growing grain makes a protection for the little poults from hawks, and at the same time provides an ideal place for them to find all manner of insects. We do not feed as much artificial food as indicated in Mrs. Shofner's article, but require them to obtain the greater amount of their living from the green fields. As the grain field ripens the youngsters will consume quite a lot of the waste grain, consequently they need but very little additional grain. Turkeys seldom take time to pluck the grain from the stalks but only consume a sufficient amount of the scattered grain to suffice their wants. Turkeys will destroy but little grain while growing and ranging over the field; they are too busy feeding on bugs and all manner of insects. Where turkeys are permitted to roam over the grain field and meadows at will in search of their own food they grow and develop into monster giants. At Golden Plume Farm turkeys, as we previously stated, are grown largely by natural methods, feeding but little home-made "knick-knacks," consequently we attribute the great size of our turkeys largely to this management. Turkeys are of a wild nature and the more we conform to their wild requirements the better success we will have.



Flock of "Giant" Bronze Turkeys at five months of age on Golden Plum Farm. Owned by J. Clinton Clipp, Saltillo, Ind. Many of those birds were the winners in a number of Eastern shows last winter in the hands of Mr. Clipp's customers.

## McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

**M**AY is without doubt one of the most pleasant months of the year. In Pennsylvania May is the month that brings the flowers and every one feels like hustling, if they never have before. There are still some people afraid to go into the poultry business for fear it will be overdone. This seems foolish. As long as some people continue to raise chickens the way they do now the business will never be overdone—and there are “some” people that will always be just this way.

I am going to give you a few examples of how some people care for their poultry. These are real facts, and I know the people mentioned personally. Here's the first: Poultry Keeper No. 1, a farmer, raises lots of grain and keeps 135 hens. His house is just large enough for 50 hens. The flock consists of Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas. Now you know this would make a rather mixed up flock. This man feeds oats, wheat, corn, and buckwheat, also table scraps, oyster shells and sweet milk. He has no litter for them to scratch in and he feeds all feed on the bare ground; gets a few eggs in winter but not many; don't begin to pay for feed. He says there's money in chickens, but for some reason I notice that he don't get much of it out. He also keeps guineas in with the chickens which makes it that much worse. If he would keep out fifty hens he would have more eggs and a great deal more clear money. This is one of the “some people” that don't make chickens pay. They seem to think their birds are paying them, but if they would keep a strict account I am sure their profit would be small. The man mentioned pays strict attention to the stock of the farm, but he don't have time to fool with chickens, though he admits there's money in them. Why does this man keep poultry? If he can not keep them right he should not keep them at all.

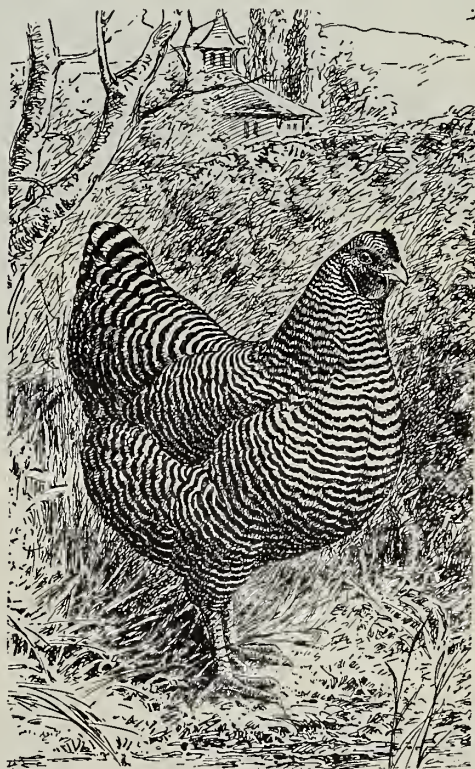
Poultry Keeper No. 2 also lives on a farm—brother and sister. The sister takes care of the poultry end of the farm. She keeps about one hundred hens of every color imaginable; has some very good Brown Leghorns, but don't know it only when some one points it out to her. She don't pen them up, as she don't seem to have time to fool with fancy chickens, although she has time to nurse and caress the cats. They have a fine poultry house that could easily accommodate one hundred hens if it was kept clean and in proper condition. It is cleaned only once each year and is alive with lice. The farmer keeps his plow, harrow and bob-sleds in the chicken house and the chickens use them for roosts. They neither keep any litter for hens to scratch in, although they have a fine place for the purpose. They get a few eggs in winter, but get lots in summer when eggs are down to the lowest price. She keeps all kinds of cripples, crooked beaks, etc.; has some hens at least five years old and don't seem to care whether they ever sell them or not. They very seldom sell any poultry. She is a good scholar, but like No. 1, if bills were footed up each year she would truly be behind. She feeds, wheat, oats and corn; never feeds grain in litter; throws it on the bare ground or on the bare barn floor.

Poultry Keeper No. 3 lives on a small farm in the edge of a little village. He has Barred and White Rocks, but his hens are mostly three or four years old and therefore they don't lay very well in winter, which rather disappoints their keeper, as he said a short time ago that “the chickens didn't pay for their feed—they eat their heads off,” etc. He had two good houses, but he had not cleaned them out for a couple of months; he had neither straw nor litter of any kind on the floor and the floors were bare ground. This man feeds corn almost exclusively, with an occasional feed of oats. The result is his hens are as fat as hogs, and he rarely ever gets any eggs in winter, and not many in summer. He, like the other two, makes no clear money from his hens.

Poultry Keeper No. 4 keeps about 125 hens and pullets; he does not have as good houses as any of the former, but he takes better care of his fowls and makes a good profit. He keeps Silver Laced Wyandottes only, and gets new blood every two years. He feeds wheat, oats and corn and gives them plenty of exercise. He has some very good birds, and lots of the medium kind. He sells eggs the whole year through and gets several cents above market price for them. I think he sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs alone last year, besides the stock sold. This man has bred Silver Wyandottes for at least ten years. His worst fault is he won't mate up a pen to breed from, but just takes eggs as they come. He

could mate up two or three extra nice pens and sell eggs for hatching at a good figure. As it is he raises lots of culls, but then he is just in it for market, so he don't seem to care. Anyway he takes good care of his fowls and uses some good common sense, and in return they pay him a handsome profit.

Poultry Keeper No. 5 lives on a town lot; has a good house, with four pens in it. He breeds Buff and White Rocks and White and Partridge Wyandottes. This man has too many varieties for all the space he has, but still he makes a success of his chicken business. He also has Pekin Ducks. He works at his regular trade and has his poultry business as a side line. He feeds oats, wheat, cracked corn, buckwheat, and in cold weather he feeds a mash in the morning. He feeds grain in a litter and makes them work and his house is kept very clean. He also keeps water, shells, etc., within reach of his fowls continually. He makes his fowls pay, but is unlike Poultry Keeper No. 6, who gets lots of eggs; yet I am confident his poultry does not pay him. He keeps mostly Brown Leghorns, has no chicken house at all—just lets them roost in the barn. Once in awhile he puts up an old shack of a coop out in the woods and throws down a bushel of wheat to do them a week and then he comes back in a week or perhaps three or four days, to get the eggs. They lay in summer,



Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. E. B. Thompson's strain Ringlets have won at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., a total of 101 prizes; 48 of these are firsts and special prizes. My stock are direct descendants from E. B. Thompson's prize winners. They are good winter layers. Eggs, cockerel or pullet mating, \$1.25 for 15. Bargains in yearling breeders. Garrette E. Bailey, R. F. D. 1, Box 64, Jonesboro, Tenn.

but for awhile they feast, then starve. Sometimes a hen will start to set and have a bunch of eggs spoiled before he has them gathered. He often has a flock like this killed by coons, skunks or opossums, or else stolen, and this is the way his business is carried on from year to year. He has an incubator and runs it regularly, hatching from 3 to 90 chicks from 144 eggs. In fact he shows poor management all around.

I have often taken notice and I think the most important points to success are good houses, good sense, good stock, good feed, good care and one variety only. Remember and keep those chicks growing every day. Try a bunch of May and June chicks this year. They grow fast when once started, often carrying off the blue at our winter shows. There's time yet for you to get some eggs and start in pure bred poultry. Do it now. Now's your time.

# EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION

KNOXVILLE, MAY 22d, 23d, 24th, 1907

BY THE EDITOR

THE announcement of dates for holding the great East Tennessee Farmers' Convention is always looked forward to with keen interest by the farmers of the fertile valley of East Tennessee. Not only are these conventions treats intellectually, because experts in the various lines of agricultural development deliver lectures upon topics of special interest, but these great gatherings through the passing years have become mile posts of pleasant memories for social intercourse and the commingling of our best farmers. Each year these sturdy and broad-

they are at the University of Tennessee or at the Experiment Farm.

But these vast conventions have not been built up without much labor, thought, and self-sacrifice. For years these conventions were not largely attended. But soon the awakening came and our farmers realized that if best progress was made the best methods must be used and that farming, like all lines of business, must "get out of the old worn ruts." During these periods of little interest the devotion of such men as Lenoir, Roberts, Kefauver, Wallace, Temple, Meek, Gettys, and a dozen or more others must not be forgotten. During the past four years much credit

you should ask me to name the two men who are most responsible for the fact that the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention has grown in influence until farmers not only all over Tennessee attend these conventions, but from other states, I should reply quickly and without hesitation, "Mr. Ogilvie and Prof. Morgan," and thousands of well pleased farmers from all over the South would unanimously give assent to my assertion.

The time of holding these annual conventions is also very appropriate, the balmy month of May. This year the convention will be held May 22, 23 and 24. It is quite well that at the beginning almost of our year's work on the farm that these great marts or conventions for exchange of ideas be held and also that fresh ideas be brought to us by the leaders in development and investigation in farm work. By exchange of ideas, we can learn, and how great the opportunity for bettering the condition of our farm methods is offered in the splendid program outlined for the coming convention.

And that brings us up to the "feast of good things" prepared for this year.

The first day, Wednesday, the convention will be called to order by the president at 9 o'clock. Address of welcome by Dr. Brown Ayres, President of the University of Tennessee; response by Hon. John Thompson, Commissioner of Agriculture-elect, Nashville. "Agricultural Resources of Tennessee," address by Gov. M. R. Patterson. The afternoon will be "Ladies' Afternoon" and Miss Gilchrist and Mrs. J. A. Reagan will have an elegant program prepared. Addresses will be delivered that evening on "Rural Schools" by State Supt. R. L. Jones, Prof. P. P. Claxton, and Prof. S. A. Mynders.

On Thursday addresses will be made by a number of well known local dairy experts. This will be known as "Dairy Day." In the afternoon "Soil Fertility and Building up Worn Out Lands" will be discussed by Alva Agee, Wooster, O., and Clarendon Davis, of Huntsville,



Farmers at Experiment Station, University of Tennessee.

minded men, the leaders in agricultural thought in this portion of the South, assemble in pleasant concourse and exchange experiences of the past year. Usually over two thousand strong are the hosts that assemble on University hill, and among this throng are many friends who, living scattered from Chattanooga to Bristol, have not met in many months. It is a delight to greet again the many familiar "convention faces," as one has said, and even more pleasant is the warm greeting and smiling countenances that beam a recollection of the past yearly meetings when the handshake is given. There are no strangers among that concourse of men fresh from the fields. Everybody knows everybody else or soon will find out who is who. It always did seem to me that our East Tennessee Farmers' conventions had more close fellowship than any other body of men it has been my pleasure to know.

This year the convention will be held in the same old place—on University Hill, Knoxville. Moving the convention to other cities has been tried, but failure each time drives the convention home again to the University of Tennessee. And it is quite right and proper that this centre of our agricultural learning and progress be the meeting place of the State's progressive farmers. Here a visit to the University Experiment Farm well repays a trip each year, even if the convention was not of itself a feature. Here is centered the State's agricultural experts and teachers, carefully and with untold pains planning and carrying on extensive experiments to improve the methods of farming, poultry and live stock raising in all departments. Thus it may be truly said that the farmers of the Volunteer State are "at home" when

for this excellent work and good judgment in the direction of the conventions is due Hon. W. W. Ogilvie, State Commissioner of Agriculture. He has used wisely and well his official position to upbuild the material interests of the farmers through judicious farmers' conventions and institutes. During the past three years, Prof. H. A. Morgan, director of the Agricultural Department, University of Tennessee, and secretary of the conventions, has been a quiet but powerful instrument in placing the farmers' conventions of this State to the front. He has brought to us an experience that has been eminently practical and thorough in every department. If



Morrill Hall, Agricultural Building, University of Tennessee.

Ala. W. S. Porter, of Petersburg, will deliver an address on "Beef Cattle." In the evening W. J. Spillman, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, of Washington, have been invited to address the convention.

Friday, the third day, "Road Building" will be discussed by D. W. King, of Maitland, Mo.; "Farm Poultry," by the editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN; "The Tennessee Mule," by H. W. Clark, of Wartrace, Tenn., and "The Farm Orchard," by Prof. C. A. Keffer, Professor of Horticulture, University of Tennessee. That afternoon the inimitable Joe Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, has been invited to speak upon the subject of "The Farm Home," while Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, Treasurer of the American Berkshire Association, Roscoe, Ill., has been invited to speak upon the subject of "The Farm Hog."

The program as outlined may be changed as the speakers invited had not all been heard from at the time of our

## CLUBBING LIST

By special arrangements we are enabled to offer subscriptions to the following publications, together with a years' subscription to the **Industrious Hen** at the following reduced rates:

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.

The farmers of the country are awakening to the fact that there is profit in a well kept flock of fowls. They are learning that there is more real profit in poultry and eggs than anything else they can produce on the farm, and as profit is what they are after, they are paying more attention to their fowls than in former years. Comfortable houses are now provided where a few years ago the fowls were compelled to roost wherever they could find a place—in the barn, the granary, the wagon shed or in the trees. Give her a chance and the little hen will do more toward raising the farm mortgages of the country than any other live stock on the farm. She is doing it right along.—Commercial Poultry.

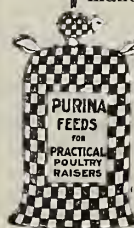
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—the kind sold in "Checkerboard Bags"—are not weighted down with grit; contain no damaged grain, no trash nor drugs. Only pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds, uniformly mixed, which make a perfect balanced ration.

You can feed them with utmost confidence. Better results are sure to follow.

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going to press, but it is expected that all mentioned and a number of other speakers with national reputations, will be heard.

Much credit is due the railroad companies, the Louisville & Nashville, the Southern, the Queen & Crescent, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, for their liberality and broad-mindedness in recognizing the certificates of delegates for transportation to and from the convention. This spirit of mutual co-operation between the railroads and the farmers to secure better agricultural conditions in this state is much to be commended. The progressive farmers of Tennessee, as well as elsewhere, recognize that upon the railroads, the great arteries of commerce, is dependent much of our material progress, whether in agricultural lines or not. On the other hand the railroad officials also recognize the fact that the future prosperity of their various roads depends to a very large extent upon the prosperity of the farmers along their lines. So it is quite proper that a closer relationship and understanding be reached between these two great factors for the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

Look at the date after your name on the wrapper or cover and see when your subscription expires. Renew now, three years for \$1.00.

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# TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## Turkey Raising on the Increase

There has been a great increase in turkey raising and especially the thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze variety; many quitting the smaller, natural domestic breeds, finding it possible to pen the Bronze and get the eggs without so much rambling and going so far from home, as their nature is wild, or, at least, they seek seclusion at nesting time. Many ladies will not undertake that arduous task of watching a Bronze turkey to her nest, so far from home. Many have home cares, such as small children, who can not leave the house for one hour at a time. It is especially this class that feel like they can't afford to raise the rambling Bronze turkey, and select the Buffs and White, that are never seen far from home, either at nesting season or raising their young. These breeds are very nice for the early markets as they develop earlier and are plump, nice Thanksgiving turkeys, but for later, cold weather markets, the Bronze then have the size and weight that fills the pocketbook for the farmer and the President's Christmas dish. It has been a known fact for years that it was a thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze turkey that the President has honored us to have on his table on all national festival occasions, because of the delicate, fine flavor of flesh and that enormous size that such occasions need. Since this problem of getting eggs from the Bronze turkey has been solved, by penning them and getting as many eggs as if roaming over hill and dale, many are ready to see why they are on the increase.

It costs very little to fence in a half acre for the turkeys during egg season, and after egg season is over and little turks are to watch after, it is excellent to start them off in it. Put turkey coops in there, where they have set and hatched. A coop 4x4 square, 3½ feet high in front and 2 feet in back, giving a good slope for rain to run off, is a good coop to keep twenty-five in until they are large enough to fly up to roost. This coop should be portable, with gauze wire door, so as to move it to a clean spot every day, and the door to let in plenty of fresh air, and not let in any intruders, such as rats, minks, snakes, etc. The coop should have a trench dug around it threatening nights, so the little ones will not get wet with the water running in under.

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

## Turkey Raising Hints

The mating and raising of turkeys is quite an art, writes T. E. Orr in a farmer's bulletin. Select healthy stock. Do not cross the varieties; breed each variety pure, you will be able to sell youngsters for breeding at an advance over market prices. Better get your males from one selection, and females from another, so

as to be sure you are not breeding too closely. Two year old hens and yearling males do better than mating pullets to adult males. We prefer adults of both sexes. The same breeders can be kept several years with better results than when using young stock.

The most successful turkey raisers allow the hens to do the work almost entirely unaided. If you can keep your hens laying, and keep the eggs carefully, when a turkey hen begins to set seven or nine eggs can be set at the same time

tempt to control and regulate her. Some turkey raisers succeed best by confining the young turkeys in a yard fenced in with boards two feet high, and having in the yard a shed or low roof for their protection.

Young turkeys are very liable to have lice, especially the head lice. If your hens are quiet, catch and dust them thoroughly while setting. If the youngsters seem weak and listless at two weeks old, the answer is usually "lice." Anoint them at head, throat and vent with carbolated vaseline.

The best feed for young turkeys is the same as for chickens—chiefly the grains, and feed dry. Avoid sloppy food. Don't forget something green every day; also some finely cut cooked lean meat—if you have them confined. Remember this is what they would get if at liberty. At two months of age the worst time is over with turkeys, and then it is best to give them their liberty with the mother hen. Encourage them to come home to roost by liberal feeding in the evenings. Watch that they do not wander too far and fall victims to their many enemies.

Don't sell your turkeys in the fall for just what the first huckster offers you. Many people sell at Thanksgiving. Three weeks later the price is usually higher. Get a customer of your own if possible and ship to him direct. If he is an intelligent man he will want you to kill and dress them by the French method already described. Be sure that they have no food for 36 hours before killing. Leave on the long or primary wing feathers.

See Clubbing Offer elsewhere and take advantage at once.

## THE HEN FEVER

BIDWELL, TENN., April 10, 1907.  
*Editor Industrious Hen.*

GENTLEMEN—My subscription is hereby renewed for three years, beginning with May number. I read and pay for eight poultry journals, and THE HEN is among the best. The last two numbers were excellent. Send me some blanks and I will enter the contest. There is quite a hen fever in this beautiful valley. May THE HEN continue to prosper. J. M. JORDON.

under a common hen. The turkey hen will care for all the chicks that both can hatch. The little turks hatch strong, and the mother hen seems to be shifty—and here old hens seem to be wiser than young ones, let her have her own way, she will generally do better than if you at-

## BRONZE TURKEYS AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

In the Lead at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., January 1-7, 1907

On 12 entries our Bronze Turkeys won 9 premiums: 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets; 2nd, 3rd and 4th cocks; 2nd and 5th cockerels; 4th hen. On 5 entries our Partridge Wyandottes won 4 premiums: 2nd and 3rd cocks; 2nd hen, and 4th cockerel. Choice Stock for sale.

Turkey eggs \$12.00 per dozen. Partridge Wyandotte eggs \$5.00 per setting of 15 eggs. Write for Mating List of 1907.

**BIRD BROS.,** Box F, **MEYERSDALE, PA.**

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS B. P. ROCK CHICKENS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97½ points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

**MRS. J. C. SHOFNER**

**R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.**

## WATER FOWLS

### Raising Ducks for Market

Ducks are desirable and profitable fowls to raise if one has room to keep them from the rest of the poultry. They have different habits and require different food from chickens and, for sanitary reasons, should be kept by themselves.

They are hardy and extremely easy to raise, and their rapid growth makes them very profitable where there is a good market for them. They are hearty eaters, but will thrive on coarse, cheap foodstuffs. By feeding them all they will eat from the start, with a liberal allowance of feather-making and fattening food, they will reach marketable size at ten or twelve weeks of age; and we think this method of feeding pays better than to let them linger along for six or seven months before selling them, although late in the fall prices may be higher, as this gets them out of the way early, lessens risk from loss and the cost is about the same either way. When ducklings are strong enough to eat, feed hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with moistened bread crumbs. Cooked oatmeal fed a few times will give them a good start. Soft food is best for them at all stages of growth, as it is easily assimilated and they grow faster. Sharp sand should be sprinkled on their food from the start, and coarser grit mixed with their food as they grow older, at the rate of five per cent., and shells always kept by them. They must have water to drink whenever they are fed, as it is their way to take a mouthful of food and then a drink. A vessel deep enough to admit the head is required, but it must be so they cannot get into it and get wet, or they are liable to have cramps. After they are ten or fifteen days old they do not require brooding. Ducks do not need warm quarters like chickens, and in a few weeks will do well if merely sheltered from the wind under a covering of burlap. They require shelter from the sun, as it is their nature to seek the shade during the sunny part of the day. If ducks have plenty of room for exercise it is not necessary for them to have water to swim in to insure fertility, and it is not necessary for growing ducklings.

After a few days we began feeding bran and shorts with a sprinkling of corn meal. We fed oil cake meal several times a week, alternated with blood meal, but beef scraps would be all right. Their growth was rapid and they feathered out quickly, having a glossy, well-fed look that made them attractive to buyers. Food is necessary to keep them in good health, but too much of it will retard the fattening process. The last month the amount of corn meal was increased to about one-third of the rations. At night whole grain was usually fed. We fed every two hours the first few days, after that four times a day. If a surplus amount is fed at the last meal they will eat it all later in the evening and be so much ahead. On some large duck farms they are fed late at night by lantern light, so as to keep them growing every minute.

Ducks are exceedingly free from disease, rump being almost unknown to them. Among the very few diseases they

are subject to are apoplexy and paralysis, causing them sometimes to die very suddenly, usually the result of wrong feeding, a lack of green stuff, or grit or perhaps they have been fed spoiled food.

California has a good market for ducks and where quick returns are wanted they are just the thing to raise, but one must have large, fine stock to start with; undersized, inferior stock will produce scrawny, slow-growing ducklings that will barely pay for their feed. —Mrs. Ella L. Layson in *Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal*.

### Care of Young Ducklings

To produce a superior strain of vigorous, hardy birds, one should commence several generations before they are hatched. This statement may seem erratic, but as I have endeavored to show in my previous articles, results depend

### ANOTHER PLEASED ADVERTISER

MANCHESTER, N. Y., April 16, 1907.  
*Editor Industrious Hen.*

I have had a fine trade from THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and will send you other advertisers of Houdans. Not until fall though, for every one seems to be flooded with orders.

E. F. McAVOY, JR.

fully as much upon the treatment of the parents before the eggs are produced and the care of the eggs during hatching as upon the attention given to the ducklings after they are hatched. Hereditary weaknesses are not likely to appear if the parents, as well as the grandparents, have been carefully and properly fed, housed and cared for.

If hatched under hens, the very best attention which can be given the eggs is to leave them severely alone as long as the hens are doing well and do not break them. Whenever the hens are let off the nests to eat, look the eggs over, and remove any broken ones, washing those that have become daubed from contact with the broken ones. In washing them use a soft sponge and water heated to about 106° Fahrenheit. Do not use any more water than is absolutely necessary to clean them. During

cold weather, cover the eggs with a piece of burlap when the hens are off, in order to prevent them from cooling too quickly.

Always keep a record of the eggs set. A book should be ruled so as to allow entries to be made under the following heads: Date of setting; date due to hatch; date of first test; date of second test; number infertile; number hatched; nest numbers, and breed.

After they are about six weeks old I would feed only twice a day, but would only let them out to bathe morning and evening before feeding, and would always feed in the shed, giving enough water to wash their mouths out after feeding. I treated them thus until they were fit for the knife, that is, when their molt is just completed. A good way to tell is to watch their pinion feathers, when they get near together. Ducks should be in the right plumage for plucking. Don't let them stay after that, or you will have pin feathers all over your ducks in a few days, which spoils the plucking as well as the looks of the bird when dressed. —Vincent G. Huntley, in *Petaluma (Cal.) Poultry Journal*.

### Green Ducks

When about four weeks of age, ducklings can be safely placed in cold brooders.

It is a fair day's work for an expert to dry pick forty ducks.

A Pekin duck will reach its matured weight at ten weeks of age if well fed and cared for.

The green duck should not be over ten weeks of age, and neither should it weigh less than four pounds.

Never keep ducklings for market after ten weeks of age, as it is only a waste of feed and means a lower price.

Green ducks should not be allowed in bathing water, as the exercise develops too much muscle, and the carcass is apt to become tough.

## Look at Your Address Tag

Subscribers who want The Industrious Hen to come along regularly without interruption should renew one month before date on address tag is reached.

## Best Pekin Ducks

Prize Winners, New York, 1907

### Prolific Layers of Strongly Fertile Eggs.

My Imported Japanese Pekins laid an average of 155 Eggs, which tested 95 to 99% fertile and hatched 90%. Get new, STRONG BLOOD in your flock. Eggs and breeders for sale at reasonable prices.

WM. BONNER, ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

### Publications for Boys

\$4.25 American Boy, M.; Little Forks' Magazine, M.; Youth's Companion, M.; Industrious Hen, all for one year .....\$2.80  
See regular Clubbing List.

Leo Gay McAfee, of Illinois, made a fine show record last winter on his White Rocks; on twelve fowls entered he won as follows: 5 hen; 2, 5, cockerel; 1, 2, 3, 5, pullet; and 2, 5, pens; he also won a special. He is an earnest member of the B. N. P. C., and is helping to push it along.

Archie E. Vandervort, of New York, says he made an entry of nine birds in Partridge and Silver P. Wyandottes at the New Berlin, N. Y. show, and won 8 firsts, 1 second, and 6 specials.

### Hints

(Under this head will be given every month a few topics which may be useful to the boys. Only exceedingly good ones will be published. If you know of any I will be pleased to publish them in this column of the Boys' Department.)

To exterminate rats, fry corks in grease and put them in a plate where the rats can get them. Fry them until they are entirely soaked, then cut them up about as fine as a grain of barley, but do not touch after they have been fried.

Incubators require about one degree more warmth in winter than in spring.

Feed sulphur to little chicks when they are about three weeks old, giving a scant teaspoonful once a week.

A chick's crop should never be over one-half full.

The following contribution is from one of our prominent and energetic members, of Oconomowoc, Wis., dated April 10, 1907:

DEAR EDITOR: I have not had much experience with poultry, as I only started last spring. I bought some eggs from thoroughbred Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Luck did not seem to come my way, as I only hatched one chick out of two settings. Then I bought two more settings; out of this I raised five pullets and two cockerels. Last fall I took three of them to the show, and I won second cockerel and pullet, one being too young to score.

The birds were late hatched and did not lay until February 12th. This was a great mistake and I will never set hens so late again. When they were young I had them in a small pen with Plymouth Rocks; this was another mistake.

I will give a few pointers for the benefit of those who have not found them out with their short experience:

Never put a small breed in a pen with larger breeds, as Hamburgs with Rocks.

Give them a free range if possible, as the fowls will thrive better.

The beauty hen is not always the best layer.

With best wishes for all, I remain,  
Yours very truly,

ARTHUR C. MENLER.

### Some New By-Laws of the B. N. P. C.

Our Executive Committee has been hard at work and has shelled out a pretty good set of by-laws for us. In this paragraph I will only mention a few of the more important ones.

Article 1, Section 6, reads as follows:

"If any member is found dishonest in his dealings, he shall be immediately dropped from the club, provided his guilt has been proven." This means that only honest boys will be allowed in the club, so you can buy stock or eggs from any member, with a certainty of getting your money's worth. If you don't it is your duty to report it to the club.

Then comes the membership fee. This reads that "a membership fee of 25c per year shall be paid by each member after April 1, 1907, said fees to be good until January 1, 1909. Continuous memberships are \$1.00 each, to be good from the time paid until the member reaches twenty-one years of age." If you haven't paid your fees yet, please do so at once, as the club is in need of money. Quite a large supply of stationery and stamps are required constantly, and the secretary has been compelled to foot this expense largely from his own purse up to the present time. Your fee will be greatly appreciated. If you are not a member, join at once and receive our best wishes.

### Buff Cochins Bantams

I wish to say a few words about Buff Cochins Bantams, and how to breed them successfully. If you intend to breed for market, any good utility stock will meet your requirements, but if you intend to breed fancy chickens to show, you must have some that are not bred by so many poultry yards and big chicken men, and at the same time have a ready sale. I think that there is more money in bantams for boys, than in the larger fowls. If you are breeding one of the larger varieties, bred so widely, such as Barred Plymouth Rocks, in competition to a big fancier, he can afford to pay fifty or one hundred dollars for chickens to beat you, and in nine cases out of ten the boys can't. The prizes at the shows are usually the same for bantams as for large fowls, and the expense is not half so great. Bantams are twice as easy to breed as Barred Plymouth Rocks and

command about the same prices. The Buff Cochins Bantams lay light-tinted eggs and as mothers are unexcelled, seldom failing to raise above seventy-five per cent. Their color is an even golden buff, and their feathering loose and fluffy, with leg-feathers usually downy. The cock bird is usually darker than the hen, otherwise they are the same as the larger Cochins, and they are very hardy, and thrive in a small place. A regular house is not absolutely necessary, even in cold weather. A dry goods box about 3½ by 4 feet, the top covered with roofing felt, and in very cold weather, cover up the outside also with roofing felt; this will answer your purpose just as well. Good nests can be made by sawing out the front of nail kegs enough to let the hens in, and covering the top with tar, these can be placed around the yard. A run about 5 x 15 feet should be provided, letting them in on planted alfalfa or oats occasionally; about thirty minutes before roosting time. They are very gentle, and make excellent pets, and can be easily handled. In raising your little chicks about the only danger is in letting them get in muddy, or wet places, on account of their heavy toe feathering. This can be avoided, however, by not letting them out in the run until about nine o'clock, or until the dew is well off the ground, and not letting them out at all on rainy days. If this is observed and they are properly cared for they will thrive and soon pay you for the care you take of them, and I most positively believe that if any one intends to raise bantams, it will pay them to give the Buff Cochins Bantams a trial.

ROBT. G. STEPHENS.

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Do you want eggs from my five grand pens, containing the cream of the best birds raised the past three years. We never before had such a grand lot of birds mated as we now have. They contain the Madison Square Garden winners of 1905 and the winners of the Buff Leghorn State Cup, Auburn, N. Y., 1906. This is a grand opportunity to get your foundation stock at a very little cost to you. Send for our 1907 mating list. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26.

B. S. BEUERLIN,

Box D,

MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT

### Selecting the Breeders

Written for The Industrious Hen.

The show season being over, we must now be thinking and planning on the coming breeding season, which is well nigh at hand. The mild weather in various parts of the country has caused many fanciers to mate up their birds very early, but, as a rule, it does not pay to be too much in a hurry. However, from the present outlook, we shall have an early season and the extra early youngsters will do for the fall shows. What every fancier should have in mind the coming season is quality rather than quantity. Make it a point to mate your best birds together and work all the time for improvement. If some one has a bird that you feel sure will improve your stock, do not hesitate to purchase it if the owner will sell. No price is too dear for the kind you want. Do not be satisfied with well enough; some brother fancier will get the best of you, if you do. It takes better birds to win each succeeding year and haphazard matings will not produce the winning kind. You should study and study carefully each individual bird; note its bad points and also its good points; select for its mate a bird that does not possess the same defects and is very good in all other respects. A coarse cock, or a hen, of any breed, will often be found to throw good youngsters of the desired fine type. Such birds as I have described are invaluable in a loft. The successful breeder is not the one who has a loft of breeders that are all prize winning show birds, but the one who has a loft of breeders, not all of which are typical specimens of the individual variety that he breeds—birds that have the power to transmit the proper points to their youngsters. Hence the necessity for continual study. No old breeder, no matter how expert he may be, can go into a strange loft and tell the owner just what birds to mate together. He must know what the birds have thrown the preceding seasons. However, if he could see youngsters bred from them he could get a very fair idea. Before the birds are mated up the loft should have a good cleansing, especially the shelves and nest-boxes. Plenty of straw should be provided for nest material, so that the birds can make a good sized nest and thus protect the eggs from sudden cold waves.

Having selected the different birds that you are to pair up, you should register them in a pedigree book so that there will be no mistake made when you start the birds to breeding. Every successful fancier keeps a pedigree of all his birds. This is very readily done by using a book printed for the purpose. Each page is for a pair of breeders for one season. It is so divided that it shows the color, band number, age, etc., of each bird raised by each pair of breeders. By keeping a record or pedigree of all your birds you are able to prevent inbreeding and can also tell which birds are the best breeders.

C. H. HAKES.

Edgar F. Constants, Missouri, writes that pigeons fed too much buckwheat, cracked corn, hemp and wheat are liable to have diarrhoea. This also keeps them from laying. A cure, he says, is to give them half teaspoonful sub. gallate of bismuth, well stirred in half gallon of water.

### Thousands of Birds on One Ship

On the Graf Waldersee, of the Hamburg-American line, arrived last month one of the largest importations of feathered live freight that ever came to New York port.

According to the ship's purser, there were 35,000 birds in the lot, and they kept the region about the after hold lively all the way from Hamburg to Hoboken.

Singing birds and parrots made up part of the number, but the greatest number were canaries.

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Reasonable prices. Square dealing  
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PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

### Bee Publications

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR THE TWO	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH
\$1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, SM	.....\$1.00
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, S. M.	..... .75

We are indebted to the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, for illustrations used on this page.

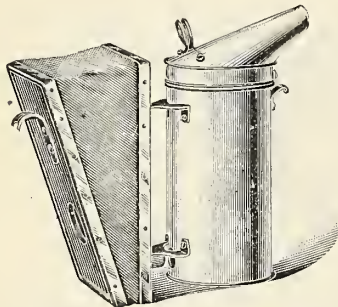
### Notice.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

### Shall I Keep Bees

There are very few localities in the United States, except the desert regions of the West, that will not furnish nectar enough for the sustenance of at least a few colonies of bees, and some surplus for the bee-keeper besides. While some localities are over-stocked, much nectar is going to waste in others for lack of bees and bee-keepers, to save it.

The reason why many that are conveniently situated do not take up apiculture, is undoubtedly fear of the bee's



A Very Efficient Form of Smoker.

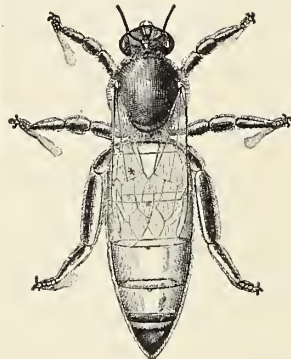
weapon of defence; or what has been termed the "business end" of the bee. It is, of course, no fun to have bees thrust their little "javelins" into one's person. In modern apiculture this inconvenience has been largely overcome. If you so prefer, you can work with bees for hours at a time without receiving a single sting. The modern bee-smoker, bee-veil, and the gentle Italian bees have made this possible.

Before entering one of the most ennobling and healthful, as well as most profitable of rural pursuits, it is well to ask what work there is connected with it. Now, of course, there are times when an apiarist must hustle from daylight till dark if things are to go right, but on the whole, work among bees is no more fatiguing nor harder than that of poultry-keeping, gardening or other rural pursuits.

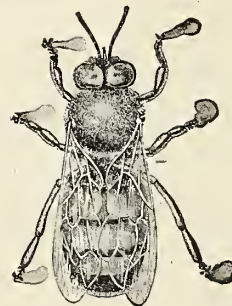
In the Northern States, work in the apiary ceases about the first of December and is not resumed until approximately the first of April. I do not intend to aver that it would be Sunday every day for the bee-keeper during these four months, providing he had no other duties, for this would not be correct. There are sections to be folded, foundation to be inserted, etc., but this work can

be done at one's leisure, while with poultry keeping, for instance, there is work to be done at stated hours each day the year round.

The first work with the bees generally commences when they are set out from the cellar. If the colonies have been well provided with stores the previous fall, they need not be examined from the



Queen.



Drone.



Worker.

REPRESENTATIVE INMATES OF THE HIVE.

time they have been set from the cellar until fruit bloom. Then, all colonies are generally given an overhauling, by practical apiarists. Queens' wings are clipped, the bees' general condition noted, stores equalized, and empty combs given where necessary.

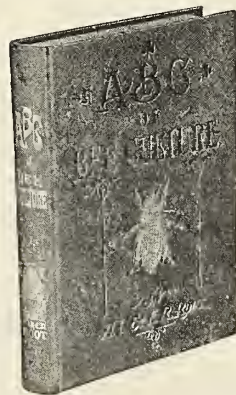
After this "fruit-bloom" examination, not much work will need to be done, except with individual colonies that are for one reason or another under abnormal conditions, until the time for giving surplus apartments arrives. With the opening of the main nectar flow—white clover

—fifty pounds of comb-honey may be considered as the average yield per colony, in this locality. This amount of honey can generally be sold so as to bring a net profit of from three to five dollars per colony. If there has been any increase, this must be considered in the profits, but in a properly conducted apiary the increase should not be greater than to keep the number of colonies intact.

Perhaps some may say that my figures concerning the profits in apiculture are rather indefinite. I hasten to say that so are the profits that accrue from it. There are so many little "ins" and "outs" in bee-keeping, that it is difficult to say what the real profits are. For all this, however, I have no desire to quit nor am I losing interest in this fascinating pursuit.—F. A. Strohschein, Wisconsin.

Aside from the profit in keeping bees, it is one of the most interesting occupations. The modern bee, and the modern methods of handling, have very much simplified beekeeping.

Keep a small note book and pencil handy to jot down good things which you hear or read about, and refer to this book from time to time. You will find it an ideal supplement to your memory.



A Book that every Bee-keeper Should Possess. This book is sold by the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, for \$1.20, postpaid.

here in Central Wisconsin—swarming commences. Then it is a little work or perhaps two "littles" every day. While the nectar flow and swarming seasons last, the apiarist is compelled to persevere in the apiary one day in the week.

With the cessation of the nectar flow, which occurs here near the 20th of July, the hardest work for the season is generally past. Of course there is considerable "slicking up" to be done just at this time, such as replacing queens.

If there is a flow from buckwheat or

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## NUT CULTURE

This department is conducted by Mr. Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla., to whom all communications should be addressed.

### Some People's Mistakes

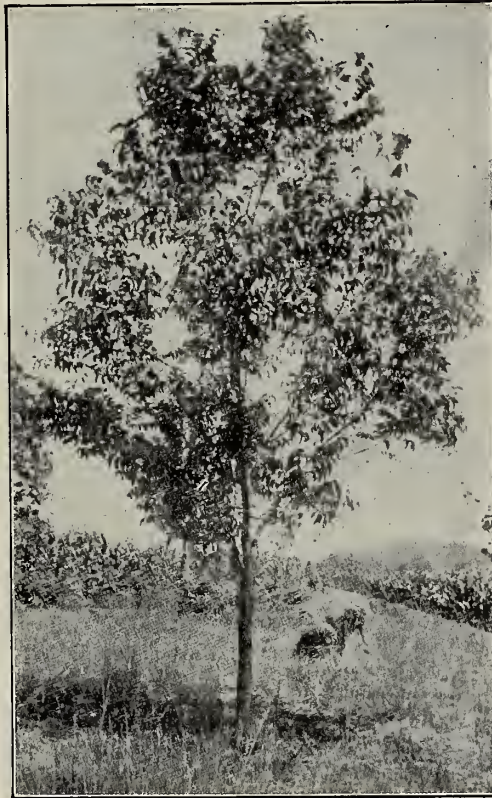
In writing of some people's mistakes, it is merely to let other people hear of them, so they may not be repeated. It is a wise man, though, that profits by other's experience, as we all usually wish to learn by our own.

In the first place, hundreds of people putting out pecan trees make many mistakes as to the soil best adapted to them. A great many have the idea that where the hickory flourishes, pecans will do likewise, as they are of the same family. Never was a greater mistake made. Usually hickory ridges are high and dry, and pecans will not do well there. They may grow very well while young, but there is an excess of ammonia on these ridges, and when the pecan trees get to be ten or fifteen years old, they will commence to die back—limbs all over the tree dying. I have heard this called the blight. It is no blight—there is too much ammonia—the land does not suit the pecan. If you had a few trees of same age just off the ridge, on the lower land, you would probably never see healthier trees. Do not put pecan trees on a hickory ridge if you wish success.

Land that is low and wet all the time, right to the surface, is not good land for pecans either, unless it was under-drained. Pecans do not do well on hard-pan, and positively are a total failure on "sand-soaked" land, or quicksand, or extremely sandy land. There is probably no nut or fruit tree that will grow and thrive on so many kinds of land, and under so many different conditions as the pecan. The pecan needs water at from three to five feet to do its best. The best land in the uplands is a good loam on the surface, yellow dirt under this and clay at from eighteen inches to four feet. The deep rich soils of the river bottoms, where there is an overflow once or twice a year, but where the water does not stand over a week or so, is where we find most of the largest wild trees, and many persons are of the opinion that this is the very finest land for the pecan. The trees certainly grow the largest here, but it takes a lifetime for them to bear, as everything tends to growth. On the uplands we get the grafted trees to bearing in three to five years and bearing paying crops in seven to ten years. The writer prefers the uplands, as he wishes returns from his trees before he dies.

After the mistakes in land are over, then comes the mistakes in selection of the varieties to plant. If you plant seedling trees, your grove will never pay you, for about forty per cent of your trees will never bear, ten per cent will bear faulty nuts, thirty per cent will be shy-bearers and you will only get about twenty per cent of good bearing trees, and every one of these will be of different size, different thickness of shell, and no two will be alike; when they are all mixed together, you will not get much money for them.

If you set grafted or budded trees (results are the same from either) and make the mistake of seeking the very largest nuts you will be about as bad off as though you had set seedlings, for the very largest nuts do not bear well; as a rule they are all shy bearers. Do not make the mistake of setting the following: Rome, Columbia, Pride of the Coast, Centennial, Twentieth Century, Jacock's Mammoth, or any of the very largest nuts. The best bearers are almost invariably the medium sized nuts,



Four-year Delmas Pecan Tree well set with nuts  
(Home of Mr. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.)

and among the best are the Curtis, Teche, Van Deman and Frotcher.

There are more mistakes made in selection of land, and of varieties, that are vital to success, than anything else. Following are some other mistakes people make: They do not spell failure—they are only expensive. Any one can raise seedling trees from the nuts. It is just as easy as falling off a log, but to graft them to the varieties you wish, is a job that requires a lot of experience, and it is very rare that you can secure a man to do grafting. A great many think they can, because they have grafted the apple, pear or persimmon. They will fail until they get experience. How many times have I seen men hired, and they have put in the expensive scions for some one, and would only get five to fifteen per cent to live.

A great many wishing to start a grove, stake off their field where they wish trees to grow and plant four or five nuts

around the stake. When they come up and get a year or two old they are going to have them grafted. That is all right—if you know how to graft them, or can get some one to do it who does, (not the man who says he can, but the one who can really "deliver the goods"). At best you will have a very irregular grove, for fifty per cent of "lives" in grafting is a good percentage (beware of the man who guarantees seventy-five to ninety per cent). It will take five years of grafting to get your grove grafted, if you finish them. The expense of labor, material, etc., to say nothing of the disappointments, and an irregular looking grove, and time wasted, will be more than if you had bought first-class grafted trees and set it at first. By working it this way, in time, you will have the same results, if you have the perseverance. But you have made a mistake. It is not vital, but you will find it expensive, and a time-waster.

It is better really to plant a small nursery and graft them, and set your grove from the nursery. This will insure more regularity in the grove. It is a mistake, however, unless you are an expert with the budding or grafting knife. For after you have worried along with the nursery three or four years, you will find the truth is herein told, and every grafted tree you take from your nursery will cost you double the price you can buy same tree from a nurseryman for. The worst feature of these little mistakes is not the cost, but the loss of time—three to five years gone—and usually no trees yet to speak of. And right here many a man, who otherwise would have a good paying pecan grove in a few years, "falls down," and in disgust lets the best paying proposition of the day pass him by. When he gets old, he is still hoeing down to it regular as of yore—he has not that grove of pecans to support him in his declining days.

Mistakes cost time and money—they very, very often mean failure and disaster. Avoid them, if possible, and profit by the other fellow's experience.

The nurserymen have spent years in the propagation of the trees—they have had their failures and successes. Out of these they have got experience that you can not compete with. They can, and do, turn out trees cheaper than the inexperienced can. The apparently high price of grafted nut trees is not high for it costs money to produce them. Propagating nut trees is not propagating the peach or apple.

The cheapest way, in money (to say nothing of time) is to buy your trees from a nurseryman, and avoid the mistake so many make, of going to raise them, as you think \$1.00 to \$1.50 per tree, for a grafted tree, is too high, and you do not wish to pay it. If you try the budding or grafting for two or three years, you will learn the truth of the above. If you persevere, however, you will learn how, in time, but your trees will have cost you more, for your grove, than if you had bought them. And several valuable years will have flown.

### "A Short Talk on Pecans"

Starke Pecan Nurseries, Starke, Fla. Write a postal card for it.

## THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

### Kennel Publications

\$4.00 Doglovers, M.; Field and Fancy, W.; The Dog (50c book), and Industrious Hen, all for .....\$2.50  
See regular Clubbing List.

*Doglovers* is the name of a magazine published at Lansdowne, Pa., that should be in the hands of every dog lover in the country. It is convenient size, 7x10, well printed and beautifully illustrated. Send 10c for a sample copy or send \$1.00 to us for a year's subscription and we will throw in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN free.

"The Dog," all that is necessary to know about choosing, feeding, curing and training one, by John Maxtee, is a beautiful little illustrated book, bound in green cloth for 50c, or with a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for 75c.

### The Cocker Spaniel

Written for The Industrious Hen.

Very little is known in the South of the Cocker Spaniel. He belongs to the family of land spaniels and is the smallest, brightest and merriest of them all. His disposition is almost perfect, never cross or snappish, and as a house dog, children's pet or a companion to take out on a stroll or a walk in the country he is hard to beat. In appearance the Cocker is a small dog; the standard requires that they weigh not less than 18 or more than 24 pounds. They should stand from 10 to 13 inches at the shoulder, have beautiful long wavy ears, and their coat should be flat or wavy, never curly as in the Water Spaniel. In color they should be black, red, black and white, red and white, black and tan and roan. While known as a land spaniel they take readily to water and will retrieve anything that is not too large for them to carry. They dearly love the water and it is impossible to keep them out when near a stream or pond. The Cocker has a splendid nose for hunting and will find as much game in the course of a day as the Setter or Pointer; unlike the two latter, however, they will not hold their game, that is they flush it instead of making a point. In England they are used for covert shooting and for routing out game from the hedges which are so common in that country. The Cocker Spaniel originated in England and Wales and was imported to this country and Canada in the 80's. Canada is noted for its black and red Cockers and the Canadian breeders generally take a good share of the prizes at the big New York show held in Madison Square Garden, which, by the way, is the largest dog show held in the world. It is generally conceded that the American Cocker is superior to his English cousin, but, of course, this is denied by Johnny Bull. At most of the large dog shows in this country, particularly in the east, the Cocker Spaniel entries are numerically stronger than any other breed, with the possible exception of the American dog, otherwise known as the Boston Terrier. The following is a partial description of the Cocker Spaniel taken from the Standard adopted by the American Spaniel Club.

"He should be a neat headed, wide-awake, serviceable looking little dog, with an expression of great intelligence,

short in body when viewed from above, yet standing over a great deal of ground for one of his inches, upon strong, straight front legs with wide, muscular quarters suggestive of immense power, especially when viewed from behind. A downward tendency in front, he ought not to possess, but should stand well up at the shoulders like the clever little sporting dog that he is. Massive in appearance by reason of his sturdy body, powerful quarters and strong, well boned legs, he should, nevertheless, impress one as being a dog capable of considerable speed, combined with great powers of endurance and in all his movements he should be quick and merry, with an air of alertness and a carriage of head and stern suggestive of an inclination to work." W. B. A.

### Knoxville Collie Kennels

Has recently purchased from the Biltmore Kennels "Biltmore Queen," A. K. C. 90805, Edgbaston's Renown II; Gold-dust of Biltmore; tri-color.

Also imported from the Golden Kennels of Canada, "Loma's Echo," A. K. C. 101298, a sable and white male pup, of the famous Southport Caledonia and Piccolo stock. This dog is for sale.

"Caledonia Lena," A. K. C. 101297, and "Parbold Daisy" 101299, are of the best imported stock, sable and white, bred to dogs of equal blood and beautifully marked.

### The Dog Law

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It seems that each one of us has some hobby—

And it's well that it's so.

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But for me, I'm pleased to say, that my hobby is dogs.

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WHITE TERRY at stud. This dog is one of the best bred dogs of his class. Light on his feet and a great fighter. His sire was Robinson Terry from the great Jack the Ripper stock. You can't make a mistake by breeding to him. Fee \$10.

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Stock and Eggs for Sale

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"The Domestic Sheep," by Henry Stewart, published by the American Sheep Breeder Co., Chicago, should be in the hands of every sheep raiser. It covers nearly 400 pages of information, beautifully illustrated, and deals in the history, varieties and breeds, breeding, feeding, housing, shearing, diseases, prevention and treatment. The price is \$1.50, and to those who send their order to this office, a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be given free.

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## Information of Interest to Breeders of Angora Goats

Editor American Sheep Breeder:

At this season of the year when the shearing of Angora stock begins, it is important for breeders and dealers in mohair to know that by assorting the mohair, separating the long from the short they will be able to obtain much higher prices for the long lengths.

While many breeders and dealers have experience in that line, others have none, and it is to the latter class (the inexperienced) that I call particular attention to this fact.

In order to obtain the fullest value for the fleece, it is absolutely necessary to sell the long and the short hair each separately.

For their information I will state that I have been buying long mohair for the last six years from most of the principal breeders and dealers in every section of the country where it is produced.

To show that it pays the breeders to sell the long mohair separately I will state that I have been paying extraordinarily high prices for extra long mohair.

I have paid as much as \$6.50 per pound for long mohair which fact is a matter of record and many breeders have received from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per pound for long mohair of the quality I desire, according to lengths.

I am at all times ready to pay equally high and even higher prices if the quality and length justifies it, so it will be seen that it pays well for the little trouble it takes to assort the long from the short mohair.

As soon as possible after the receipt of a shipment of mohair I have the same examined and classed. This takes from 30 to 60 days according to the quantity and condition of the mohair, the time of its receipt in my place, etc. By this I mean that if I am not too busy with the manufacturing end of the business I can make returns quickly and within 30 days but usually the season of the year when mohair is received by me is in my busy season and most of the breeders shipping

to me in the past understand this and I address these remarks more particularly to new shippers.

To those who know me I will say that my facilities for determining values of fleeces are now much better than heretofore and I hope to be able to give them much quicker returns in the future, but breeders must bear in mind that many times there is delay in the delivery of goods by the railroads and express companies. I pay all freight charges and goods must be sent by freight except where the quantity is 25 pounds or less. Express charges are very high for great distances and most all the breeders are very far away from New York. I solicit correspondence on this subject and will gladly send my pamphlet of information to any one applying for same and trust the breeders will give this matter some thought.—*L. Levussove*, 152 3rd Ave., New York City, N. Y.

## Sheep Are Profitable

J. E. Salisbury, of Clayville, N. Y., has a flock of ninety-five sheep and has found the business profitable. At a meeting of the Central New York Farmers' club he urged young farmers to keep sheep. He said that fewer cows and more sheep was the best policy to follow. Sheep require care, if they are to prove profitable. Keeping sheep obviates the farm help problem to some extent, as a flock of sheep can be tended with less help than is required to care for a large dairy. Mr. Salisbury said that his farm was hilly and he presumed that fact contributed to his success as a sheep raiser.

The Angora goat industry has developed remarkably during the last five years, it being estimated that there are in this country about 1,000,000 Angoras, distributed in all the states and territories. The largest flocks are in Texas, but the northwest has also successful flocks, and no part of the country is unfitted for them. Angoras endure extremes of heat and cold, and thrive on all kinds of soil except wet land. They prefer rocky land covered with brush. The densely covered rough lands of the south, the worn-out farms of New England, and the "stumpage" districts of Michigan and Wisconsin are especially adapted to them. Their habit of browsing makes them valuable for clearing land of brush. Their chief value is in their long, silky fleece, known as mohair, which is largely used in the making of plush, imitation astrakan and mohair dress goods, or brilliantines. The goats are much less subject to disease than sheep.—*The Rural Californian*.

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Look up my winnings at the Birmingham show and place your orders early. Stock and eggs for sale from prize winning Light Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Eggs from these \$1.50 per 15. M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Turkey and Goose eggs \$3.00 per 12. Duck eggs \$1.50 per 12. Have some fine young Turkeys for sale, cheap.

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Record strain of fine layers. Blue grass runs. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

CASSIE ROGAN, Russellville, Tenn.

## THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, B. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

### Does Your Dairy Pay?

One of the first questions to be decided in any business is, does it pay? And if not, why not? This is just as true of dairying as of any other business. All cows are not dairy cows, and all dairy cows are not profitable ones. Neither will the best of cows prove profitable in the hands of some dairymen. How, then, shall we proceed to determine the profitableness or unprofitableness of a dairy?

The best and really the only way is to keep milk, butter and feed records of each individual animal in the herd. Individual records are worth more than herd records because the herd record simply shows whether the cows are profitable as a herd, while the individual record shows just which cows are yielding a profit and which are not.

All guesses are useless in determining the yearly production. They are all wide of the mark. If you would know whether your cows are each yielding you a profit you must weigh and test. It is no more reasonable to guess at the amount of butter and milk a cow is giving you than it is to guess at the amount of milk and butter you deliver to a customer. It is just as important to know what she is charging you for your milk as it is to know what you are having to pay for the supplies you buy from your grocer. The use of the scales and test will reveal facts about your herd that will surprise you. The cow that you thought was one of your best will sometimes prove to be actually losing money for you.

The test often shows that if one-third or in some cases one-half of the herd was sold the cows remaining would yield a greater profit than was secured from the entire herd. Every unprofitable cow reduces the profit on the herd and increases the labor for the dairyman.

In testing a herd the Connecticut Experiment Station found that in a herd of twenty cows there was a yearly loss of \$1.23 per head. The test showed further that this loss was due to the low production of ten cows, which were kept at an average loss of \$14.36 per cow. If these unprofitable cows had been sold and only the ten profitable ones milked, the total profit for the year would have been \$119.82, instead of a loss of \$24.60 on the entire herd of twenty cows.

If your dairy don't pay get you some scales and a tester and find out what cows are behind on their account. Then if such cows won't "pay up" under proper management, "close them out" to the butcher. You will have less work and get more money when they are gone.

But before I close this paper let me say a word for the old cow. Let's not blame her for all the loss in the dairy business. After all is said about the necessity of keeping milk and butter records, we must remember that a great deal depends upon the man behind the cow.

No reasonable man can expect a cow

that is exposed to all kinds of weather, and insufficiently nourished to yield him a profit. The cow is entitled to kindness. At least, treat her with respect. Don't curry her with the milking stool; she don't enjoy it. A stool is an excellent thing in its place, but in the hands of many men it becomes a nuisance.

Feed liberally. The production of milk is a drain on the system of the cow, the same as labor is a drain on the system of the man. It takes feed to make milk. A cow's ration should correspond to the amount of milk she is giving, both in quantity and composition. Feed in-



Beef Cattle on Pasture, University of Tennessee Farm.

telligently; make the cow comfortable in bad weather; treat her kindly and then apply the scales and test. If a cow does not return a good profit under such conditions it is time she was disposed of.

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Want a  
Solicitor in  
Each Community. Experience is  
Not Necessary. It is  
Easy to Earn from \$10  
to \$20 a Week, and  
Many Earn More.  
The Industrious  
Hen Company,  
Knoxville,  
Tenn.**

### Strippings

Treat the cows kindly. They will repay for it.

The cow enjoys being curried and brushed the same as the horse. Try it. It will not only improve her looks, but will keep the milk cleaner while milking,

and keep the cow in better condition.

Cleanliness is the secret of high quality in milk and butter.

Do not keep your cream too long before churning. You can not make first-class butter from old or overripe cream.

A common fault in butter is a salvy condition, due to over-working. Churn your cream as cold as possible, and still get the butter in a reasonable time. Stop the churn when the granules of butter are about the size of wheat grains. Draw off the buttermilk, and add as much cold water as you had buttermilk. Now give the churn eight or ten revolutions and draw off the water. If the water comes off reasonably clear one washing is sufficient. Weigh the washed butter and salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound. Work in slowly, giving the salt time to dissolve; and work long enough to distribute the salt thoroughly. Be careful not to overwork the butter. Over-are not using a cream separator? This extra butter will soon pay for a separator and then it is money saved.

The supply of butter is still short if

one can judge by the price. Creamery butter is still retailing in Knoxville at forty cents and is scarce at that. Evidently dairying is not yet overdone in East Tennessee.

Milk is one of the best and cheapest working destroys the grain and makes a salvy, weak bodied butter.

Feed the bull well during the breeding season. He should also have plenty of exercise.

You had better sell that scrub bull and pay a little more money for a registered bull that will produce good dairy cows. But don't buy a bull simply because he is registered. Insist on good milk records in dam and grand-dam.

A few well selected cows will yield a greater profit than a large herd of scrubs.

Do you know that you are losing 20 to 25 per cent of your butter-fat if you foods of mankind if properly handled; but if produced under filthy, unsanitary conditions it becomes dangerous to the health of the consumer. The dirt that gets into the milk when handled carelessly carries multitudes of bacteria of various forms. Some cause the milk to sour, others produce bad flavors, and still others cause disease when taken into the human system. Keep the barn clean and the cows free from filth. Brush or wash the sides and udder of the cow before milking. Wash and scald all milk vessels thoroughly.

## VETERINARY

By M. JACOB, V. M. D.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Will include all domestic animals. Communications should state history and symptoms of the case in full, name and address of the writer. In publishing, initials only will be used.

### Stock Breeders' Publications

\$3.25 Breeders' Gazette, W.; Farm Journal, 2 yrs. M.; Southern Fruit Grower, M.; Kimball's Dairy Farmer, M.; Industrious Hen, M.; all for .....\$2.00.  
See regular Clubbing List.

### Questions and Answers.

**Spavin**—I have a horse that is lame in left hind leg. Shows lameness mostly when first starting out and after traveling a short distance goes almost entirely sound. What is his trouble and how shall I treat him? Has been lame four months.—F. R., Danville, Ky.

**Ans.**—This case answers the description of spavin lameness. You will probably find on close examination of the hock joint, a more or less bony enlargement on the inner side of the joint. The treatment indicated in such cases consists in shoeing the horse on both hind feet with shoes having high heel calks and no toe calks. The spavin itself should be cauterized with a hot iron and in about one week apply a binodide blister. The horse should have absolute rest for at least five or six weeks. The operation should only be attempted by a qualified veterinarian. Sometimes simply the shoeing, blistering and rest will give good results. As a blister the following may be used: Binodide of mercury, 1½ drams; powdered cantharides, 1½ drams; vaseline, 5 drams. Mix and make into an ointment. This should be rubbed well, over the inside of the hock joint, after previously clipping the hair. Should be left on for 36 hours and then washed off and the parts greased with lard or vaseline.

**Weak Eyes**—What are the symptoms of a weak eye in a horse?—M. S., Cleveland, Tenn.

**Ans.**—Periodic Ophthalmia or "Weak Eye" in horses and mules is quite common in this locality. At first the symptoms may not be very distinct, but as the periodic attacks re-occur they become more characteristic. The usual symptoms are about as follows: They frequently come on suddenly, possibly during the night. The eyelids are held partially or completely closed, especially when facing the light. The membranes are inflamed; more or less watery discharge; the contour of the upper eyelid is angular, instead of rounded as it appears in the normal eye. The eyeball itself may be more or less inflamed; in more advanced cases there is frequently noticed a yellowish deposit in the lower part of the anterior chamber of the eye. One or both eyes may become simultaneously or at irregular intervals affected. It many instances the animal becomes blind in one or both eyes, usually as the result of the formation of a cataract. In other cases again, after having one or more attacks the animal makes a complete recovery. At the beginning, during the intervals when the acute symp-

toms have disappeared, it is often impossible to detect anything abnormal about the appearance of the eye. Corn fed horses and mules seem to be most susceptible.

### The Horse's Memory

Before "Hans" made his debut a contemporary largely concerned with the breeding and training of horses opened its columns for some months to the discussion of their mental powers, and though various estimates were given by different correspondents, they all agree that a horse is wonderfully observant and that it has an extraordinary memory, says the *London Spectator*. "With a memory like a horse's" is a common Scotch saying. Instinctive power of observation and natural memory are the most valuable raw material which a trainer could desire if he wished to teach an animal "performances." But it is scarcely credible that these would enable a horse to understand an idea such as "Tuesday," "Wednesday" or "Thursday," or a fraction, or a "remainder" in a subtraction. On the other hand, we think that it could very possibly be taught to comprehend the idea of the addition of a few units. We can quite understand, too, that a horse could learn to associate and recognize words like "oats," "saddle," "whip," and the name of a friendly dog or of its groom. But as horses are not in the habit of expressing many ideas by sounds, as monkeys undoubtedly do, it is not conceivable that they could understand the meaning of many sounds, much less one connecting an abstract idea like that of a particular day in the week.

### Proposed Equine Museum for Paris

Despite all the museums which Paris boasts, there is one which still requires to be founded. M. Edouard Detaille, the painter, and M. Henri Lavedan, the litterateur, have taken a prominent part in advocating the formation of a museum of the horse and carriage which shall exemplify the history of animal locomotion in so far as the horse and everything connected with it—harness, carriages of every epoch, etc.—are concerned. Such a collection would be interesting from both a historical and documentary point of view, and it might bring together a large number of exhibits that are now dispersed throughout other museums, at the Carnavalet, at Versailles, etc., not to speak of gifts from a large body of private collectors who have already made precious promises.

Lou Dillon, 1:58½, the champion trotter of the world, has foaled a colt to the cover of John A. McKerron, 2:04½. The youngster has the greatest speed inheritance ever handed down by trotters. It is said to be the intention of C. G. K. Billings, who owns Lou Dillon, to let

her rear her foal and after weaning it take her up and give her some sort of a preparation to see if she will stand training again.

Cash Prizes paid to Club Raisers. Send for full particulars.

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My pens are now mated for good results and good fertile eggs. Red Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Only a limited number of settings of Orpingtons at \$3.00 per 15.

Some choice Leghorn pullets for sale at reasonable prices.

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Mine are Winners  
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Status and World's Fair Blood.

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## LEGAL ADVICE

Clarence W. Barber, Atty., Knoxville Bar, Knoxville, Tenn.

Any inquiries pertaining to subjects discussed in this Department will be cheerfully answered by the writer.

### Injuries by Animals

In the last issue of this paper the subject of property in animals was discussed; the logical continuation of that discussion involves the subject of the present article, namely, "Injuries by Animals."

The proposition of law is now quite generally accepted that the owner of an animal, known by him to be possessed of a vicious propensity, and if he should permit that animal to go at large and the animal should cause injury to the property or person of another, the owner would be liable for such injury. And it has been held that even though the person injured may have been guilty of some trivial trespass upon the property of the owner of the animal, that will not be a sufficient defense to an action by the party injured against the owner of the animal.

In an interesting case decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, in which the party injured was a woman, who was walking down the street with her daughter and while so pursuing their course, were overtaken by a runaway horse, which came upon them from behind and knocked her to the ground, rendering her insensible, it was held by the court that the general rule with reference to the liability of a person owning an animal, which causes injury to another, to be as follows: "That every person having charge of an animal is bound to use due care, under the circumstances which surround him, and if in securing or driving or otherwise using or tending to use such animal he does not use such care and another is injured, he was liable to damages. Where there is no want of care and a person's horses break away and do damage he is not liable." It should here be stated that the rule of law above quoted from the decision of the State of Tennessee is one that is fully substantiated by the decisions of a number of other states.

In this connection it should be observed that there is not unanimity among the authorities as to whether the mere running away of a horse upon a public highway is conclusive evidence of negligence on the part of the owner. One of the leading authorities on the subject of negligence says: "The mere fact that a horse runs away upon a highway is not conclusive evidence of negligence on the part of its owner or custodian, but it is a circumstance from which negligence will be presumed in the absence of explanatory testimony."

When a suit is brought for the recovery of damages, alleged to have been caused by the uncontrollable acts of an animal it is proper to show that the animal was vicious, unmanageable or timid and that such are characteristics of its nature and therefore form the habit of the animal.

### NEGLIGENCE—BURDEN OF PROOF.

When one claiming damages suffered by reason of injuries sustained from a runaway team upon a public highway without a driver, he is first required to

show that there was negligence on the part of the owner in permitting his horses to get beyond his control. In a late suit it has been held that "the fact that horses were unattended and unfastened in the street, unexplained, is evidence of negligence against the defendant. The rule, stated in other words, is 'the fact that the horses got loose and ran away is some evidence of negligence.'" It is true such a thing might have occurred, notwithstanding due care in hitching. But such would not be the ordinary result, and unexplained, the reasonable inference from the first would be that there has been negligence in fastening the horses. Mr. Thompson, in his work on the law of "Negligence" says that horses which are roadwise and fit to be driven on the street or highway and which are properly driven and cared for, do not, as a general rule, run away. From this fact the conclusion is fairly deducible that if the horses or team of horses, while unattended on the street or highway, does damage, it constitutes prima facie evidence of negligence, to charge the owner, driver or custodian in the absence of an explanation on his part is satisfactory to the jury."

So, too, it has been held that where a team of horses runaway for the third time, and in the absence of explanatory circumstances, negligence of the owner of the horses will be inferred.

### INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

As a general proposition of law it may be stated that the owner of an animal will be held liable for any injuries which that animal may do to the property of another. The fact that the injury may have been committed by the animals of two or more persons will not relieve either of their liability to the owner of the property. And it has been held by very respectable authority that the owner will not be permitted to maintain a joint action against the owners of the animals for damages which he may have suffered, but that he must sue each separately for the damages done by his own animals.

### INJURIES CAUSED BY TRESPASSING.

The common law doctrine that the owner of stock is liable in damages for trespassing by them and that it is his duty to restrain them rather than the duty of the owner of land to fence against other persons' stock, has been much changed by statutes and in some states it has been denied as applicable to the wants of the people in a new country. But, the tendency of legislation in most of the states in our country is to restore the common law liability. The common rule is that the owner of domestic animals must keep them on his own land or he will be liable for damages for their trespassing.

There is considerable division of opinion as to whether the owner of stock, which is being driven along the public highway, is liable to the owners of adjoining land upon which the stock might trespass as it was being driven along the highway. In this case the highway is open to public use and the owner of the

stock has a lawful right to use the highway. In order, therefore, to enable the owner of land to maintain an action against the owner of stock, which is being driven along the public highway, for any injury which might be caused to his property by reason of the trespass of that stock, it would be necessary for him to show that he maintained a sufficient fence to keep such stock from entering upon his property, or to show that owner of the stock was negligent or dilatory in the manner in which he drove his stock along the public highway.

When the cattle or other domestic animals of another enter upon a person's land he may use all reasonable means at his command to drive off the trespassing animals.

### INJURIES DONE BY BEES.

It was stated in an article which appeared in these columns in the preceding issue that bees are generally admitted to come within the class, denominated as *ferae naturae* rather than *domitae naturae*; but the determining point at common law in the classification of animals is not the ferocity of their disposition but whether an absolute and permanent right of property may be acquired in them rather than a qualified right, when based upon the extent which they may be domesticated and brought under the control of man. And the courts have pointed out that dogs, some of which are extremely savage and fierce, are uniformly classed as *domitae naturae*, while hares, rabbits and doves, though comparatively harmless, are termed *ferae naturae*. While there seems to be little doubt that the bee is placed with this latter class "it must nevertheless be regarded as coming from near the dividing line" because "its habits and instincts have been studied and by the knowledge thus acquired it can be controlled and managed with nearly as much certainty as any of the domestic animals." It has been held in a very late case that the owner or keeper of bees must exercise only an ordinary degree of care or prudence in locating their hives, so as to avoid unnecessary danger to those who are likely to make lawful use of the premises or highway near where the bees may be located.

The question of maintaining actions or suits for injury done by bees and animals will be treated of in a subsequent paper.

## "RARVA"

## MEAT MEAL

85 per cent Protein, 7 per cent Fat  
IS A

## POULTRY FOOD

That is Economic, Clean, Pure

A Sure Egg Producer and Meat Builder

Sample on request

SACK 100 POUNDS, \$3.00

**RICHMOND ABATTOIR**

Box 267, D. pt. V., RICHMOND, VA.

Send for the "Rarva" Booklet.

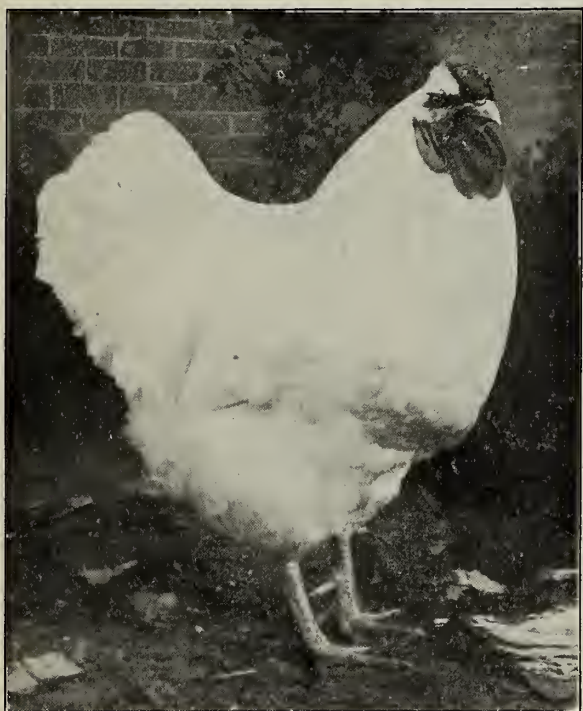
## CAT ROCK BUFF LEGHORN YARDS

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS**  
EXCLUSIVELY

Winners at New York's and Connecticut's  
Leading Shows.

**R. L. BORDEAUX, Prop., GLENVILLE, CONN.**

# KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES



Chief Winamac, Cock Bird which Mr. Keeler values at \$500.

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

The strain of the correct type, the winning type; the strain that breeds on and on, reproducing itself true to type. The Keeler strain are true Wyandottes and will breed you true Wyandotte shape. Their ancestors have been winners at America's leading shows for the past twelve years. They are winning today and will win in the future, because they have more carefully bred blood lines than any other strain in existence, setting the stakes five (5) years ahead of their closest competitors. They are in fact, as well as in name the

## WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN

Do you want eggs from my eight (8) grand pens containing the cream of the best birds raised the past four years?

They have nice curving corrugated combs, red eyes, nice arched necks, broad backs; short, well spread tails, full, round, broad breasts, fine yellow legs and beak, standard weight or over; are white from surface to skin and will stay white in the hottest summer sun.

My forty page illustrated Catalogue that shows them as the camera saw them will convince you. It's free for the asking. Send for it today.

Eggs from the finest of exhibition matings \$5 per 15; \$9.50 per 30; \$15 per 50, and \$25 per 100.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Having hatched all the chicks that my winter houses will accommodate, I will sell eggs from my best birds, after the 10th of May, for \$3 per 15, \$5.50 per 30, \$10 per 60, and \$15 per 100.

**CHAS. V. KEELER, Box No. 5, Winamac, Ind.**

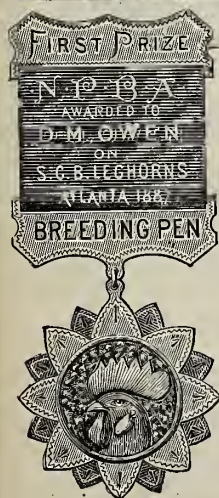
## WALKER'S BARRED ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES

**WIN WHEREVER SHOWN**

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right  
Eggs \$1.00 per 15 balance of season.

**WALKER BROS., R. 1, MADISONVILLE, TENN.**



1884

1907

**D. M. OWEN**

Athens, Tenn.

Originator and Breeder of Owen Strain of

**S. C. Brown Leghorns**

The best colored female strain in America. For 20 years the leading prize-winners of the South at the largest shows in hottest competition. They lead all others in number of prizes won

IF YOU WANT TO

**RAISE PRIZE WINNERS**

**Get Eggs from my Pullet and Cockerel matings**

**WANT QUALITY? THEN BUY "JERSEY STRAIN"**

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**PEKIN DUCKS AND HOMER PIGEONS**

They always please and win. Silver cup and gold special at State White Rock Meeting this season; also won at Philadelphia, Scranton, Paterson and Bridgeton. Full list of winnings and mating list free. White Rock Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30; Pekin Duck Eggs \$1.50 for 12, \$2.50 for 25 Order Homer Youngsters Now—Price List Free

**SPRINGER BROS., R. F. D. 46, BRIDGETON, N. J.**



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How long after the males and females are mated until the eggs will be fertile?—*J. A. P., Roanoke, Va.*

Ans.—From five to ten days; but in order to be safe breeders generally allow two weeks or more.

Is it necessary to have the cockerel with the females all the time?

Ans.—This depends on the number of females in the pen. If only a few females are in the pen, say two or three, the male may be kept in the pen only every other day. In pens of ten or more, the male should be in the pen all the time.

I have sixty-seven White Leghorn pullets that I am hopper feeding, but fear they will become too fat to lay. How can I prevent this?

Ans.—There is not much danger of Leghorns becoming too fat for laying, but if they do, discontinue the hopper feed and feed on the scratching method for a short time.

I have a hen that looks all right in the eyes, but apparently can not see well. Her comb and gills are good color but her excrements look like she had cholera.—*J. A. G., Paris, Tenn.*

Ans.—Your bird is suffering from indigestion possibly. Feed her soft mash highly seasoned with pepper. Give her one-half a tablet of calomel and soda, one-fourth grain, morning and night for a day or two.

I hatched out a fine lot of chicks and fed them a ready prepared chick feed

and beef scrap—the feed in litter and the scraps in a small dish. They did all right for a week, but then a great many of them died with bowel trouble. Some other poultrymen said I ought not give them scraps for six weeks.—*B. H. G., Richmond, Va.*

**Ans.**—You most assuredly should not feed scraps for a week, and not then so the chicks can get the beef scraps without work and have to dig for the other feed. This method causes them to eat too much of the scraps because it is easily gotten.

There has been considerable agitation in this country with reference to the subject of drawn vs. undrawn poultry. Accurate, scientific data seems to be lacking. If you can furnish us any information with reference to the subject we shall appreciate it very much indeed. Our own experience is that if poultry is starved for at least twenty-four hours before being killed that there will be no bad effect from the poultry being undrawn.—*J. Y. G., Winnipeg, Canada.*

**Ans.**—The writer has no personal experience on the subject of drawn or undrawn poultry. The local shippers all favor drawn poultry and our local markets almost entirely demand the same.

I set a hen, having eleven eggs under her; four of them laid by Black Minorca hens, and seven by Buff Orpingtons; Buff Orpington cocks only in the yard. The hen was set on the ground, covered with a half of a barrel. All of the Minorca eggs hatched, and only four of the Buff Orpington eggs hatched; those that did not hatch had chicks in them. I set another hen on ten Orpington eggs and five Black Minorca eggs under exactly the same conditions; all of the Minorca eggs hatched, and only two of the Orpington eggs; all of the other Orpington eggs, except one, had chicks in them fully matured. Can you give any reasons why these chicks should die in the shell about the time they are matured? Is there anything that can be done to prevent this? It would seem that the Black Minorca eggs have thinner shells than the Orpington eggs; is that any reason for this trouble?—*J. A. P., Roanoke, Va.*

**Ans.**—The trouble may be with the Orpington stock, and the hens that laid the Orpington eggs are doubtless in an unfavorable condition, hence the germ in their eggs not so strong. The thinness of shell would have a tendency to secure better hatches from the Minorcas. It is claimed by some that the larger breeds take a day longer to hatch than the Mediterraneans and this may be an explanation of your trouble. It is not advisable to set white eggs and dark eggs in the same nest or incubator for this and other reasons. The trouble might be lessened by dampening the eggs in tepid water on the twentieth day of incubation. Have the water milkwarm and keep the eggs in it for a minute and dry off carefully before putting back under the hen.

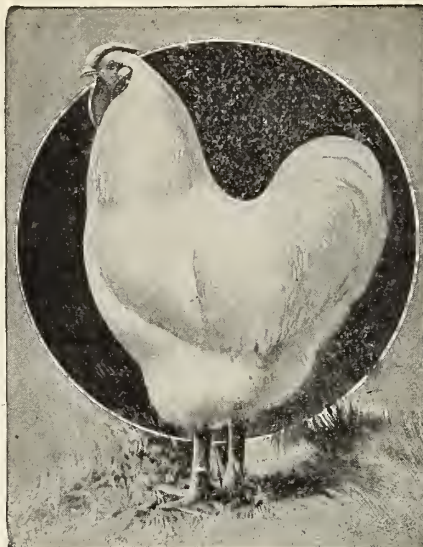
JAS. H. ORR

R. R. ORR

**BEAR CREEK POULTRY YARDS**

Breeders of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns. 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes at Columbia and Franklin, Tenn., shows, scoring 90 1/4 to 94 1/2. Eggs cheap, considering quality of stock. Orpington and Wyandotte, \$1.50 per 15. Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15.

R. R. No. 1 ORR BROS., Culleoka, Tenn.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

Fifteen yards. The best the country affords. Every specimen a show bird. We have proven our claim time after time. Remember, if you secure eggs from us you are sure to get

**THE WORLD'S BEST**

Our winnings of the past demonstrates we have the goods; 15 eggs selected from our 15 yards for \$5.00; a setting from us will make your strain of

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

The leaders. Send for our catalogue, mating circular describing all the yards and the matings.

We will also send you a reproduction of a pair of our winners in their natural colors, all for 10c.

Write us today and place your order. Remember we are headquarters for White Wyandottes.

Price just half after May 20th. We are booking orders now at \$2.50 per setting.

**J. C. FISHEL & SON**

24 E. JACKSON ST.

HOPE, INDIANA

**WHITE WYANDOTTES****BRED TO WIN! BRED TO LAY!**

Won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1906: 1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cockerel (tied), 2d Pullet, 5th Cock, Silver Cup, and three specials.

At Nashville, January, 1907: 1st and 2d Pullets, 1st Hen (tied), 2d Cockerel, 2d Pen, Ivory Soap Cup and three specials.

**EGGS \$1.50 PER 15.****B. A. HASTINGS, Box 24, GALLATIN, TENN.****WHITE HILL POULTRY FARMS**

Send for their mating list, it's free. They have had a sweeping victory in the leading shows this season with their Blue Ribbon strain.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

At Knoxville, December 11-14, 1906, they won more blue ribbons than all other S. C. W. L. exhibitors combined and their S. C. Buff Orpingtons win all over the South. With two entries at the big show at Lansing, Mich., won 2nd cock, 3rd hen. Our

**WHITE WYANDOTTES WIN WHEREVER SHOWN**

Eggs from any of the above at \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Express paid on 100 and over. Write me your wants and you will be satisfied that you received your money's worth.

**A. J. LAWSON, Proprietor****R. D. No. 7, Box 66****CLEVELAND, TENN.**

AGENT FOR CYPHER'S INCUBATORS

**PAXTON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES****EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.**

Pen 1. Headed by "John D," score 94 1/2; six Pullets, scoring 94 to 95 1/2, including "Lady D," true Wyandotte, best shaped pullet in the South. EGGS, this Pen, \$2.50 per 15.

Pen 2. Good UTILITY STOCK. EGGS, this pen, \$1.00 per 15. Send me your order. I'll treat you right.

**A. J. PAXTON, Jr.****INDIANOLA, MISS.****BLACK LANGSHANS****EGGS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK****WRITE FOR PRICES****J. C. ADAMS, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.****MILLICAN STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS**

Are unexcelled as heavy layers, and this quality bred, with generation after generation as winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, World's Fair, Birmingham and Nashville, gives them the title of the best strain of S. C. White Leghorns for both beauty and utility.

**J. R. MILLICAN, Route 6,****VALLEY STATION, KY.**



No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.

BLUE BLOOD  
Winners.

**HARD TO BEAT**

LARGE PRODUCTION  
Layers.

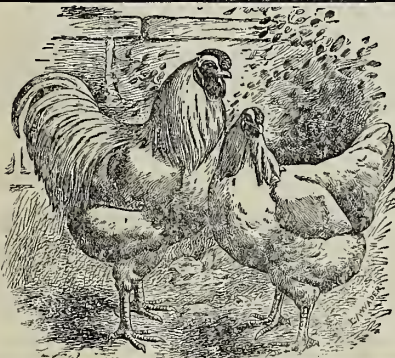
## BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st, 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range—forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100.



Cup Won at  
Bristol Show.

**T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.**



## SANITARY POULTRY YARDS "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son, Jno. W. Boswell, Jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the

## FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. Eggs from Pen No. 1, Select prize winning, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, Choice matings, \$2.00; General Utility Pens, \$1.50 for 15.

**W.T. ROBERTS, Curley, Ala.**  
Member National White Wyandotte Club

## FERGUSON'S WYANDOTTE YARDS

High Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

EGGS \$1.25 FOR 15

**L. FERGUSON, Proprietor, New Middleton, Tenn.**



I have purchased the entire flock of

## B. E. JOHNSON'S BUFF ROCKS, Kirkwood, Mo.

Mr. Johnson having died on February 9, 1907. Mr. Johnson did not exhibit, but in the last few years bred and sold winners at New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Hagerstown and other large shows. He has raised and sold more Buff Rock winners every year than any Western breeder. During the past two years his birds have been better than ever, and are so distinctly of a type that they deserve to be called a distinct strain, although, unquestionably they are as pure a flock of Burdick Nuggets as exist today. Added to them are my own birds with excellent show records for the past six years. I believe I have the

## BEST BUFF ROCKS IN THE WEST

And as good as any in the country. Write for my booklet of winnings and matings. Eggs \$4 per setting, \$7 per 30, \$10 per 45, \$20 per 100. There are a few surplus cockerels and some good breeding females from my purchase, which I will sell at low figures.

**E. L. DELVENTHAL, WARRENTON, MO.**

State Vice-President American Buff Rock Club.

## GILVO POULTRY FARM

Every bird bred from high scoring, prize winning stock. Size and egg production not neglected. Eggs from BARRED ROCK pen 1, 13, \$2.00; 26, \$3.50; pen 2, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.00; pen 3, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. R. C. BROWN LECHORN eggs from best matings, pen 1, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pen 2, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. S. C. BUFF LECHORN eggs, pen 1, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; pen 2, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. A lot of choice B. P. Rocks and S. C. Buff Leghorn cks. at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each. Let me book your orders for spring delivery.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back.**

Money orders should be made payable at Tupelo, Miss.

**F. E. BALLARD, PROP., GILVO, MISS.**

## Market Conditions South

Written for *The Industrious Hen*.

Never has market conditions South been so rosy and alluring to the poultryman as today. Never, within the last ten years, has such opportunities been offered for progressive men and women to enter this field as at present.

Ten years ago there was practically an over-production of market poultry and eggs in every rural district; the causes were many, chiefly, lack of transportation facilities, and the people to consume the product, but today this great section is tapped both by waterways and railroads, making it possible to deliver eggs into New Orleans (the metropolis of the South) at a cost of not more than a cent per dozen from a distance of 300 miles.

The average price of eggs seven years ago was about twelve cents and in the spring and summer they could be bought as low as three to five cents per dozen; old chickens had no market; they were allowed to live until nature put an end to their existence; young chickens were often brought to the towns by the farmers, only to be carried back, as they were not salable at any price, the average price running about \$1.50 per dozen for fryers, and eight to ten cents each for broilers. We have seen the change from year to year, slowly, for surely the great plantations are being cut up into small tracts of land; lumber towns have sprung up in the great pine forests as if by magic; railroads have spread to even the remotest sections. *The awakening has come*, the increased population must be fed; naturally, the majority of these people, coming from the Northern states where the price of eggs and poultry has often reached 60c to 75c per dozen for eggs, and \$1.00 for an ordinary chicken, fell easily into the egg-eating habit.

Is there any wonder that when they found these commodities so reasonable, that they should begin at once to increase the consumption.

Year by year the consumption has increased with the growth of the country; the prices have risen, but the production has not increased with the demand, and today, the cry goes up for more and better poultry.

Suitable lands for egg-farming can yet be secured for \$10 to \$25 per acre; lumber is yet reasonable; fuel costs you nothing; sparkling water is abundant; the opportunity is now; but the men who know how to get the eggs are scarce. We are yet to see the prices soar still higher; yet we hear the growler growl, all to the pleasure and delight of the poultryman, who is reaping the profits.

H. W. BLANKS.

See Our Clubbing Offer on Another Page and Renew at Once

### A Course in Poultry Culture Given by The University of Tennessee

The State of Tennessee as a state government has doubtless taken more interest in poultry culture than all our Southern States and her people have reaped the benefit of the efforts put forth. In Texas we speak of poultry and eggs being shipped in carloads with as much elation as does the Tennessean speak of its being shipped in train loads, for a solid load of poultry and eggs is no unusual sight.

The University put on a short course in poultry culture in January under the supervision of those veteran poultrymen, Reese V. Hicks and D. M. Owen. From eight to nine each day the students were



1st Prize Winner White Wyandotte. Owned by Walker Bros., Madisonville, Tenn.

given a lecture on feeds and feeding, nine to ten the characteristics of the different breeds, ten to eleven o'clock they listened to a lecture on the diseases of poultry, eleven to twelve management of poultry. In the afternoon from two to five o'clock was given to judging poultry and the principles of incubation and brooding were discussed. Three days of the last week were given to incubation and brooding, with two days given to

## \$8 to \$20 a Week

Can be earned by soliciting subscriptions to **THE HEN**. Men, women, boys and girls can do it. Experience not necessary. We want a representative in every community. Subscriptions come easy. All that is necessary is to show **THE HEN**—every one who lives on a farm will take it. It costs nothing to start. Write at once for blank receipt book and full instructions. Write today.

## IT PAYS TO BREED A POPULAR VARIETY



### TRY PAPE'S STRAIN OF SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

This and several more years if you are anxious to get started on the road to Poultry Prosperity. A small investment in stock or eggs will convince you that the profits and pleasure derived will be very encouraging. May and June are Nature's best months for hatching eggs and getting the chicks started to maturity. All stock guaranteed to arrive as represented and eggs are carefully packed to insure a hatch regardless of shipping distance.

ONE SEASON OF CAREFUL ATTENTION WILL PUT THE MINORCA FANCY ON A PAYING BASIS FOR YOU.

Have several nice pens and single birds to spare and can ship eggs within a few days of receipt of order.

Write today. All questions cheerfully answered.

**CHARLES G. PAPE**

1617 No. Cass St., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Vice-Pres. American Black Minorca Club



## IT IS EASY

To produce exhibition

**B. P. ROCKS and S. C. R. I. REDS**

When you buy from

**MILES' UTOPIA STRAIN**



No Stronger Blood Lines in America--They Are Sure to Reproduce. They have won continuously for eight years at State and National Shows. At the Great Nashville, Tennessee, show, January 1907, it was conceded by Banded Rock breeders that no such quality had ever been shown in the South as shown by us. While my S. C. Rhode Island Reds were a revelation in color and shape (they were Red) on the two varieties we won 15 ribbons.

At Indianapolis (Indiana State Show), Feb., 1907, our winnings were even greater, winning almost twice as many premiums as any other exhibitor, beside the color and shape special and gold special for the best and largest display on R. I. Reds.

Send for my mating Catalogue (it is free) describing 22 of the best yards I ever owned. These yards contain nearly 60 prize winning male and female, the rest are sons and daughters of first prize winners for 8 years in succession.

We still have for sale a number of choice breeders at reasonable prices. Eggs \$5.00 per 15. Buy from the best and you will be satisfied.

### MILES POULTRY FARM

OSCAR E. MILES, Owner,

Capital Trust Building, COLUMBUS, OHIO

PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## ROSEDALE POULTRY YARDS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND



Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition. Write for 1907 mating list and prices

**PHILIP CASWELL, Prop., NEWPORT, R. I.**

## BENNETT'S BUFF ORPINGTONS

Recent winnings: Nashville, Jan., 1906, 1st ckl.; 1st, 2nd, 4th pullets; 1 pen. Columbia, Nov., 1906, 1st and 3rd pullets; 3rd ckl.; 1st pen. Nashville, Jan., 1907, 1st and 2nd cock; 1st and 4th ckl.; 2nd and 4th pullet; 1st pen. Eggs from Pen 1, headed by the 1st Nashville cock, 1907, \$5.00 per 15. Pen 2, headed by 5th Nashville cockerel, and winners 1st and 2nd pullet at Cincinnati, \$5.00 per 15. Pens 3 and 4, \$3.00 per 15. Pens 5 and 6, \$2.00 per 15. Send for my mating list describing these pens, opinions of prominent judges, etc.

R. A. BENNETT,

805 Boscobel Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

## BUFF WYANDOTTES

SILVER CUP WINNERS--WINNERS AT THE GREAT A. P. A. SHOW, JANUARY 1907

First and Second Cock; First, Second and Third Hen; First, Second and Third Pen; First, Second and Fourth Cockerel; Second and Third Pullet; First and Second Pen (State Cup). This, with my record of four firsts at the New York State Fair, 1906, stamps the quality of my strain. No breeder can show a better record.

Write for prices and stock.

C. P. DeWITT,

BINCHAMTON, N. Y.

## EGGS! EGGS!! FOR SALE

From my world's best White Plymouth Rocks. Bred to win. Bred to lay. If interested write for prices and further information

L. A. DICK, New Market,

Tennessee

BOTH PHONES

WM. B. SHELTON

WATKINS CROCKETT

## EASTLAND POULTRY YARDS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Exclusively)

We practically MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Knoxville Show, winning 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 2nd and 4th Cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th Pullet and 1st and 2nd Pen.

We also MADE A CLEAN SWEEP at the recent Alabama State Fair, held at Birmingham, Ala., winning all firsts and Special Sweepstake for best display in American Class.

We will have mated up for egg trade next season, 9 of the best Pens of White Rocks to be found anywhere. If you want eggs from PRIZE WINNERS you can get them from US. Our Catalog will show the male heading each Pen and price of eggs from each. You can select for yourself.

PRICE PER SETTING OF FIFTEEN \$2, \$3 AND \$5.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all our dealings.

Write for Catalog.

Address Edgar Avenue and Gallatin Pike, Nashville, Tenn.



## FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

*Are the Kind that Win the Blue*



And lay lots of the large white eggs. NOW is the time to get your eggs to hatch WINNERS for the WINTER SHOWS and those WINTER LAYERS.

I have the finest lot of breeders in my yards I ever owned and you will get eggs from them that will produce WINNERS AND HEAVY LAYERS, eggs will come from winners and heavy layers that have been mated for best results.

### Eggs for Hatching in Any Numbers

Eggs from prize matings, \$3.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 50. Eggs from exhibition and heavy laying matings, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.50 for 50; \$6.00 for 100. Special prices on larger quantities. Send for my New Catalogue before you buy. Do it now.

N. V. FOGG, MT. STERLING, KY.

1891 FINE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY 1907  
**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
Ten Yards Mated for 1907. Eggs for Hatching, \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100.  
**J. A. YANT, PIERCE, OHIO.**

**E. & W. GRITLESS CHICKEN FEEDS**  
**CORNELL CHICKEN MACHINERY AND INCUBATORS**  
**AND PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS**

Write for catalogue and prices

G. B. EHRHARD & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Successors to Ehrhard & Waggoner

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

Dr. Bricault's Great Laying Strain.

MRS. L. C. CARTER, BURLINGTON, N. C.

GOOD TO LOOK AT  
BETTER TO EAT  
BEST TO LAY  
Eggs \$2.00 per 15

practical marketing of poultry and poultry products. In writing us about this, Mr. D. M. Owen said:

"We are just home from attending above course. Much interest was manifested by the students. The University of Tennessee is giving this branch of agriculture its deserved attention. They have at Knoxville on the University farm a complete poultry plant. So much interest was taken in the poultry course that Prof. Morgan excused the students from other recitations that conflicted with the poultry lectures, so the students could attend them. While the poultry industry of the United States is the largest and most profitable of any other, yet there are more failures in it than most any other industry, and why, from the fact that so many people enter it and invest their money in it, without first obtaining the knowledge they should have before entering it. With a thorough knowledge of all its branches the poultry industry will give a larger return for amount of money and time invested than any other business. But those who commence the breeding of poultry either for the fancy or commercial market without first knowing what is required, can expect nothing but failure. If any one were to tell me they had \$1500 to invest in a poultry plant and were to ask my advice as to how best to invest it, I would advise them to first invest what was necessary for one year's study of poultry culture and gaining knowledge of all its requirements. Then make at first a small investment for stock and yards, and build up as practical knowledge is obtained. Poultry culture is one of the businesses that you can't commence at the top. If you try to you will surely fail."—*Southern Poultry Journal*.

### Wyandot Incubator Oil

Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1907.

Wyandot Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

Sirs—We have used the sample of your incubator oil and find it much superior to the common grades of kerosene. We wish to use more of it, if possible. At what price could you ship a barrel for the use of the station?

Thanking you in advance for any favor, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.  
Address, University Farm, Knoxville, Tenn.

**Money Saved is Money Made.**

"Ye womin folk" will have a lot of sewing to be done between now and some other time. You never get through, for as some one has well said, "woman's work is never done," but you could be greatly assisted if you had one of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN's High-Arm, Ball-bearing, drop-head sewing machines, as described elsewhere in this issue.

We offer this machine, with all attachments, guaranteed to give satisfaction, with a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for \$16.

This is much less than the price of a machine equal to ours when bought in the regular way. It is high-arm, first-class, ball-bearing, guaranteed, all attachments, drop-head, and offered for only \$16.

We have sold hundreds who are delighted, and we hope to receive your order with \$16 enclosed. We ship these from the factory and guarantee the freight to be not over \$2.

**The Biggle Poultry Book**

Judge Biggle made poultry culture a scientific study. He was in it for profit, and had many discouragements. But he profited by his mistakes. The Biggle Poultry Book is the experience of a lifetime. You can get for fifty cents what has cost the Judge hundreds of dollars. Have you seen the book? You need it. We will send the book, with a year's subscription to The Hen, for 75c. Or The Hen 3 years and the book for \$1.25. A new edition, the sixth, just off the press.

An incubator or brooder, no matter how well made or how scientifically designed can not produce good results unless the heating apparatus is such as to insure clean and smokeless air, and an even temperature. This can be obtained by the use of a high gravity, water white oil in the lamps, and the famous Soline Lamp Oil possesses all the qualities which make an ideal oil for this purpose. A trial will convince you of the truth of this statement. Write or phone to the Tennessee Oil Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

**Notice**

The Poultry Husbandry Committee of East Tennessee Poultry Association will be pleased to receive from members or any persons, associations or boards of trade interested in the matter, statistics, information or figures which will help us to get at the volume and value of poultry business of the state of Tennessee. Figures for 1906 business particularly desired. Address,

T. L. BAYNE, Chairman,

Russellville, Tenn.

ROBT. WILLIAMS,

Knoxville, Tenn.

J. A. DINWIDDIE,

New Market, Tenn.

The National S. C. Black Orpington Club has issued a 40 page catalog and wants every breeder of Black Orpingtons in the country to have a copy. Address, Joe Coleman, Secretary, Belleville, Ohio.



SMITH SEALED  
DOUBLE CLINCH



ECUPSE



OPEN SEAMLESS  
PIGEON

**HEADQUARTERS**  
for the best poultry and pigeon Leg Bands, Punches, Davis Sanitary Founts, Anti-Louse Roost Brackets, Sanitary Metal Nests, etc. Don't fail to get our samples and prices before buying.

**The Keyes-Davis Co., Ltd.**  
Manufacturers,  
516 Hanover St., Battle Creek, Mich.

# BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$1.50 to \$5 per setting, according to pens. Incubator Eggs \$10 per hundred

### BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

### WHITE AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

### BROWN LECHORNS

ADDRESS MANAGER

**BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, Biltmore, N. C.**

## HOUDANS

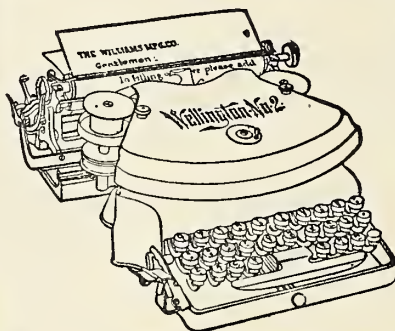
My Houdans weigh 7 to 9 pounds, score 94 to 96. Pedigree bred for 17 years. From egg record stock of 243 to 281 eggs per year.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns,

Barred Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese

Write me for prices,

**DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Bonnie View Farm, Box B, ORLEANS, IND.**



## Wellington Typewriter

Simple, Durable, **VISIBLE WRITING**  
**PERFECT ALIGNMENT**

"We make the statement positively that they are absolutely the best, excelling all others in simplicity, durability and accuracy; we are using 75 of them in our Philadelphia and New York Stores. They have our unqualified endorsement."

—John Wanamaker

Sold and Guaranteed by

**KNOXVILLE STAMP CO.**  
**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

# Darling's Chick Developers

You want a feed that will hurry chicks along to maturity, making the largest and finest. H. J. DARST, Poultryman at Eureka, Ill., says—

*"I have used food from all houses considered standard, but have yet to find anything to equal Darling's."*

**Darling's Beef Meal** is a great developer. Made from fresh meat, bone and blood. 45% to 55% protein. It means fast growth, right feathering, early maturity. Price, \$1.90 per 100-lb. bag.

**Darling's Forcing Food** makes broilers and roasters. Quickest means to the end. Made only from sound wholesome cereals. Price, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.

Chick Feed, \$2.50. Laying Food, \$2.00. Scratching Food, \$2.00. Beef Scraps, \$2.50. Oyster Shells, \$0.60. Mica Crystal Grit, \$0.65. All in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Chicago or New York. Cash with Order.

**Send For Catalogue** of foods and supplies. It gives all poultry particulars.

**Darling & Company, Box 41 Long Island City, NEW YORK**  
**Box 41 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO**

# ACME TRAP NEST COMPANY

Manufacturers of **ACME Trap Nests**

Catalogue free.

The latest and most improved devices of their kind on the market.

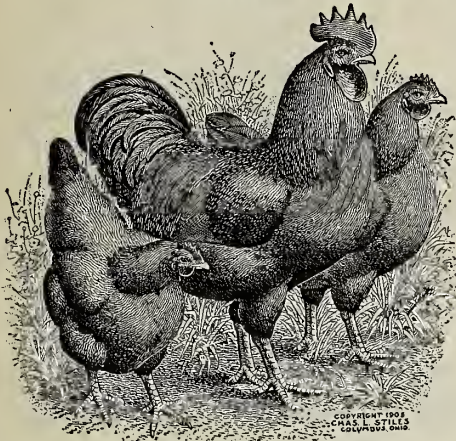
The ACME in TRUTH as well as name.

A Trap Nest built upon practical, scientific and sanitary principles, with the idea in mind that the most successful device is the nest that traps the hen, without effort upon her part, without possibility of injury to her body or plumage, and without noise, blow or fall to frighten her.

**ACME TRAP NEST CO., BEDFORD, IND.**

# RHODE ISLAND REDS DeGraff Strain

## ROSE AND SINGLE COMB



My 1st pens Rhode Island Reds are headed by 1st prize cockerels at last Birmingham show—all pens contain many prize hens and pullets and are headed by 1st prize cocks and cockerels. No incubator or free range stock. All high class special matings. I breed for distinct color, shape and laying qualities. Correspondence solicited.

Barred Rocks (Thompson Ringlet Strain)  
S. C. B. Leghorns (E. E. Carter Strain)  
S. C. Black Minorcas (Northup Strain)  
S. C. White Leghorns (Wycoff Strain)

Eggs \$2.00 per 15

Birds \$6.00 To \$20.00 Per Trio

**SOUTHERN POULTRY FARM, Wade Hampton Proprietor, ROGERSVILLE, TENN.**

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Real Reds. Good Long Backs. Ideal Red Color and Shape.  
Not Wyandotte or Rock Shape

### "CHEROKEE" LINE BRED STRAIN

As bred by us for years, among the first Red breeders in the South.

Eggs from first Pens, 93 to 95 point birds, \$5.00 per 15; Other pens, 90 to 95 point birds, \$2.00 Pure bred, well mated pens, \$1.50.

### MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Big Rangy Birds. Eggs \$2.00 per 10.

Reese V. Hicks, Prop. **CHEROKEE FARM, Madisonville, E. Tenn.**

## "KING BUCKEYE" Heads my Pen.

No better Buff Rocks south of the Mason and Dixon line. Score 93½ by McClave. Was first at Cleveland, Ohio, and Quincy, Ill., last season. Son of Superior, first cockerel at Chicago season before last. He is mated to pen of high-scoring females of good shape and color. First cock, first, second and third hens at Knoxville last December.

**EGGS, 10c EACH, for one or one thousand.**

**J. G. COMFORT, 1623 E. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.**

## THE OAKS - - FINEST ON EARTH

Has a circular that you ought to have. Now is the time to sit down and send for it. A postal is all you need to get it, I have stamps. You will learn all about my White Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. Eggs this year only \$1.50 for 15. You had better book that order now. Yours, for good goods.

### "THE OAKS"

Lock Box 337

Clarence F. Bruton, Prop.

SIKESTON, MO.

## TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

Winners at Boston, Madison Square Garden, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis World's Fair. A few winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907. Largest and strongest class ever exhibited there. In Single Combs: 1st and 2d pen; 1st and 3d cock; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 5th cockerel; 4th, 5th, 6th pullet. In Rose Combs: 1st pen; 1st, 5th cock; 6th hen; 1, 2, 5 cockerel; 1, 2 pullet. Male and female specials in both of clubs. Six cups out of a possible eight.

**LESTER TOMPKINS, CONCORD, MASS.**



## WHITE WYANDOTTES

(Two Grand Pens)

**EGGS \$2.50 and \$1.50 Per 15**

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**My Yards Contain Every First Prize Winner Richmond, Jan., '07**

Pen 1 headed by 1st Cock, mated to 1st, 2d and 3rd hen, 1st and 2d Pullet, Richmond, 1907  
Pen 2 headed by Highest Scoring Cockerel, Richmond, 1907.

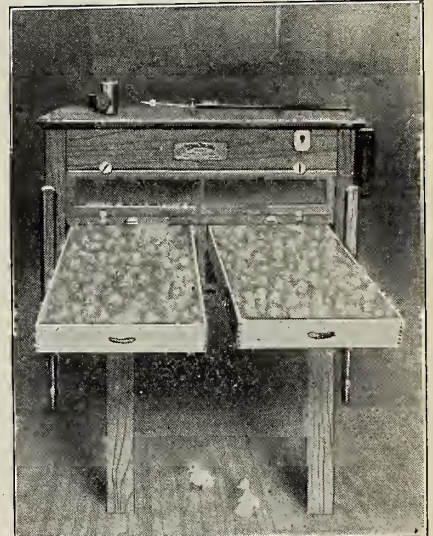
**W. G. SAUNDERS, (City Address: 916 W. Main St.) RICHMOND, VA.**

Poultry and eggs cut no very small figure in the total value of farm products of the United States. These products now reach an annual figure of a half billion dollars or more and fully equal the value of the wheat crop. Consumers have been wanting more eggs than have been produced and prices have been growing higher and higher for several years, though the exports are not worth mentioning. At moderate prices there seems to be no limit to the consumption of eggs.

In New York the "selected white" egg brings the highest price, while in Boston the "selected brown" is considered the best. Not a difference in taste—only that of color.—*The Helpful Hen.*

### Hatching Season Is Here.

The farmer's wife is now busily engaged setting eggs and raising chicks for her supply of next year's breeders and layers, for in past years she has found poultry raising to be the most profitable of all branches of farm industry. Her husband has also become interested and now among leading farmers we find the poultry well-housed, well fed



201 Ducklings from 217 Eggs Hatched by G. M. D. Legg Shirley, Ill., in a Standard Cyphers Incubator, Made by Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

and as well looked after as the horses and cattle. This is not the result of a greater love for the hen, but simply on account of the profit the farmer has been able to derive from his flock at very little expense and with little loss of time.

Farmers and their wives are deeply interested in raising poultry by means of incubators and brooders. At this season they are particularly interested as there is very little time to lose now. The early hatched chick is the one that pays best and all the eggs that can possibly be set this month should be set. The heavier breeds of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes ought to be hatched this month. Leghorn eggs can be placed in the incubator in May with good results.

The farm without an incubator and brooder today reminds us of the farm of a few years ago that had no reaper or mower. No farm should be without its poultry literature, and the catalogues of the Poultry Supply Manufacturers of today constitute a most important part of that literature. The Cyphers Incubator Company's catalogue is one of the leaders—in fact the biggest of them all. It is a book of 260 pages containing more information on poultry and the poultry business than any other book of its size, including illustrations of the principal poultry plants in the country, some of which raise thousands of hens and thousands of ducks every year. The incubators the company manufactures are illustrated in colors. To everyone who is the least interested in poultry we say—write for it now—the hatching season is at its height.

The Cyphers Incubator Company, publishers of this great book, are a firm well known to us, having their factory at Buffalo, N.Y., and branches in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo. and Oakland, Cal. Any of our readers who desire to get this great book can do so upon request, free of charge, if they will simply mention the name of this paper. Address Cyphers Incubator Company, writing to the branch office that is nearest to you

### Cattle Compared With Chickens

About every so often there is a sort of balancing up of accounts with everything that brings in some money on the farm. The amount of cattle and hogs sold, the revenue from the poultry, the figures from the grain marketed, and, in fact all the various sources of revenue are compared. The cost of production is figured as nearly as it is possible to figure it, then compared with the amount received. If you have never kept an account of this kind, there are surprises awaiting you as soon as you do.

Most farmers say, "what's the use of keeping any accounts; the money I've got, I've got, and what I haven't got, figuring won't bring me." Yes, but a little accounting will tell you which has made you the most money. You may say you know now without any figures, but you are probably amazingly mistaken.

We have just finished, comparing the sales of cattle with the sales of chickens and eggs, since the 1st of last January. The amount of each sold leaves us with about the same numbers we started with at the beginning of the year, hence there is nothing back to make a change in either case. Counting in all the cost of raising the cattle and all the cost connected with the poultry side of the sheet, the figures favoring the poultry look about as big as the majorities of some of the populist candidates did to the republicans in the days of populism.

In the first place, there is anyhow five times as much money invested in the cattle as in the chickens. It took the use of eighty acres of grass land to furnish pasture for the cattle this summer, and it will take the fodder and some of the grain from twenty acres of ground, as well as several tons of hay, to carry them over the winter. All of this is a bill of expense that amounts up big. It took the use of practically no ground on which to keep all the poultry and the grain fed to the chickens amounted to very little more than was fed to the cows in the herd last spring, when the calves were young. Yet, the receipts from the chickens and eggs sold will come within a few dollars of equaling all that the increase from the herd of cattle brought. Without the figures to show for it, we would not believe this, but figures will not lie and they have not been made to lie.

Of course a well balanced farm must have some cattle, some hogs and some horses, as well as the poultry. Money is lost by going from one to the other, whenever prices seem to warrant, but it does no man hurt to keep account with everything, and to be governed, to some extent, by the surprising results of his figures.

### The Editor's Song

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,  
Who pays in advance without skipping a year;  
Who takes out his dollar and offers it gladly,  
And casts around the office a halo of cheer.  
Who never says "stop it, I can not afford it,"  
Or "getting more papers each day than I read;"  
But always says "send it, the whole outfit likes it—"  
In fact we regard it as a business need."  
How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum;  
How he makes our eyes fairly dance;  
How he makes our heart throb,  
We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—  
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

## Barred Rocks

1st Pen Knoxville, Jan., 1906

## Rhode Island Reds

Red Cloud Strain

The Best Strains in the Country

Eggs for Sale—15 for \$2.00

J. P. McMULLEN,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## WHITCOMB FARM

(INCORPORATED)

Box 203, Riverside, R. I.

WARREN R. FALES

The Largest Breeder of

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In the United States.



Our Winnings—Madison Square Garden January, 1907, two firsts, two seconds, one third, one sixth and eleven specials, making more points than any other exhibitor, being the greatest winning ever made in the Garden in Barred Rocks. At the Providence (R. I.) show, won six firsts, two seconds, one third, four fourths, and four specials, and the silver cup for the best male.

**SHOW BIRDS THAT WILL WIN IN ANY COMPANY FOR SALE**

We can furnish eggs from the best matings in the world. Get our list of winnings and matings. Write us for prices.

## SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

Breeder of all varieties Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Polish, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Javas, Anconas, Houdans, Spanish, Sherwoods, Rocks, Dominiques, Andalusians, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas and Pigeons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Turkey and Geese, 50c each. Stock, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Geese and Turkeys, \$6, \$8 and \$10.

F. I. BRADFORD,

Troy, Pa.

## BUTLER'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY

Write for my winnings and catalogue. Have won this season Montgomery, Ala., Columbia, Tenn., Pulaski, Tenn., Franklin, Tenn., and Columbia, Tenn., County Fair. My Reds are strong and vigorous. Have mated up three pens from prize winners.

EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15; 30 PER \$5.00. WILL GUARANTEE HALF HATCH

W. N. BUTLER, Carter's Creek, Tenn.

## REID'S REDS SINGLE AND ROSE COMB

The grandest collection of strictly high-class birds I ever owned are now in my yards mated for the egg trade. Remember, I am Western headquarters for Rhode Island Reds and can furnish quality in stock or eggs. Eggs from choicest matings, \$3 and \$5 per setting.

CHAS. C. REID, Mgr., Route 1, Delaware, Ohio

## BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : Catalogue Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.

First Cockerel, World's Fair



## BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen at the World's Fair, St. Louis  
Over 250 Regular and Special Prizes at 18 Great Shows  
My Winners in Males Score to 95, in Females to 96

**EGGS \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10.00 PER 15**

Free Circulars on Matings and Winnings

**E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.**

Member of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club

## COOPER'S R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN!

At the second annual East Tennessee Poultry Association show they won 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Hen; 1st, 2d and 3rd Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Pullets; 1st and 2d Pens.



If interested in **LEGHORNS** for **EGGS** or **Exhibition** purposes, write for my **FREE FOLDER**. **EGGS \$1.50, \$2, \$3 PER 15.**

**SAM M. COOPER, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.**

## S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per 15 straight. Honest Worth for Your Money

**W. S. MATHEWS,**

State Vice-President of Nat'l S. C. W. Leghorn Club, **BIG STONE GAP, VA.**



## Brown and White Leghorns

*The kind that Lays & the kind that Wins* wherever shown. I have over 300 Choice Birds now ready for sale. Eggs \$1, \$2 and \$3 per setting. :: :: Write or phone your wants to

**Hoyt V. Drewry, Route 4, Greenfield, Tenn.**

## CLEARING SALE OF "RINGLETS" A GRAND FLOCK

of very choice exhibition and breeding fowls of the following strains must be sold at once:

E. B. Thompson's famous "Ringlets," C. H. Latham's Barred Rocks, Cook's Orpington's, Duston's Wyandottes, Fishel's White Rocks and Buff Rock Nuggets. Large and vigorous fowls. These strains were bought direct, thoroughly line-bred, for exhibition, and for laying qualities as well. My birds have captured over 100 prizes since 1905. Eggs from best matings \$1.50 to \$2 per setting. Send orders for mating list. Orders receive prompt attention.

**DR. JOHN W. LASLEY, BURLINGTON, N. C.**

1894

**AUSTIN STRAIN**

1907

I make a Specialty of **LANCASHANS** Bred Right, Fed Right

To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. **Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen.** Show birds a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

**H. C. AUSTIN, 307 Payne Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

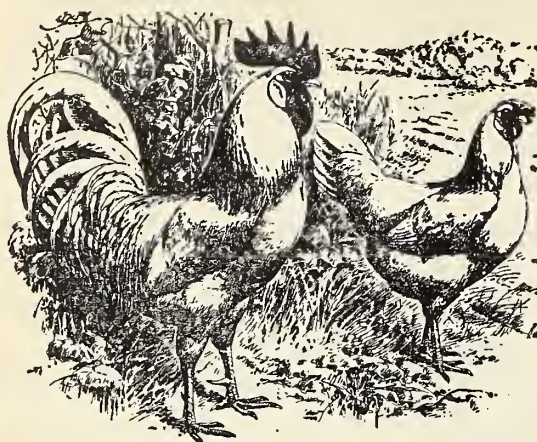
### Protection from Hawks and Crows

These feathered pirates cause serious losses in many localities. Crows are worst with us, because bolder, as well as more numerous. They are very cunning, also, and difficult to trap or shoot. If one can be killed and hung in plain sight, not another crow will venture near. One year, a tame crow, captured when young, had his home in a coop in the poultry yards. He was very noisy, and not a crow came anywhere near us while he remained. But he was such a nuisance that we disposed of him. We had to shut him up every morning, or not an egg would we have gathered. Since then, we have had our troubles with crows. They are worst when the chicks are small, but I have known them to carry off those upward of a pound in weight. White chicks are more often caught than colored ones, as they are more easily seen. Crows may sometimes be caught in steel traps baited with eggs, but are very wary. If chicks are shut in the coops at night, they are safe till some one is about to let them out, and these marauders often come at day-break. One New York State farmer's wife told me that hawks, which formerly took many of her chicks, gave them a wide berth after her little girl, in a red dress, made the yard her playground. Something alive and in motion frightens them away.—*Farming.*

### 200 Eggs a Year Per Hen

There has been 31,000 copies of the book printed, entitled: "200 Eggs a Year per Hen," by Rev. Edgar Warren, and the sixth edition has been recently published. In our years of experience in selling and publishing poultry literature, we have never found a book that has had as large a sale as this one, devoted to the poultry industry, and giving such universal satisfaction to all who have read it. It is written from actual experience in an entertaining and instructive style, finely illustrated, printed on good heavy paper in large type, telling how to breed and feed hens to get the best results in filling the egg basket, besides much useful information on incubation, brooding, feeding, diseases, and cure and management of poultry in all its branches. A text book for the poultryman. Price 50 cents, or with *The Industrious Hen* one year for 75c, or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50c each.

Cash Prizes paid to Club Raisers. Send for full particulars.



## Your Attention, Please!

I have the kind of  
**S. C. W. Leghorns You Want**

### I make a specialty of Egg trade and Cockerels

Eggs from pen headed by cockerel I received \$50.00 for and took first at Nebraska State show and judge said he would win at Madison Square. He is mated with 7 fine pullets that score from 95 to 96½ points. Eggs \$5.00 per 15; \$8.50 per 30.

My second pen is headed by cockerel that scored 95, with 12 fine hens and pullets that score above 95½. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

My third pen is headed by a first prize cock bird that scored 94 and mated with pullets that score above 92. They are \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

**A few fine Cockerels and Pullets for \$1.50 to \$10**

**H. H. Hall,**

**22nd and N Streets**

**University Place, Neb.**

### When the World Busts Through

Where's a boy a-goin',  
An' what's he goin' to do,  
An' how's he goin' to do it,  
When the world bu'sts through?  
Ma she says "she can't tell  
What we're comin' to!"  
An' Pop says "he's ist skeered  
Clean—plum—through!"  
S'pose we'd be a-playin'  
Out in the street,  
An' the ground 'ud split up  
'Bout forty feet!—  
Ma says "she ist knows  
We 'ud tumble in;"  
An' Pop says, "he bets you  
Nen we wouldn't grin!"  
S'pose we'd ist be 'tendin'  
Like we had a show,  
Down in the stable  
Where we mustn' go—  
Ma says, "the earthquak  
Might make it fall;"  
An' Pop says, "More'n like  
Swaller barn an' all!"  
Lady! ef we both wuz  
Runnin' 'way from school,  
Out in the shady woods  
Where it's all so cool!—  
Ma says, "a big tree  
Might squash our head;"  
An' Pop says, "Chop 'em out  
Both—killed—dead!"  
But where's a boy a-goin',  
An' what's he goin' to do,  
An' how's he goin' to do it,  
Ef the world bu'sts through!—  
Ma she says, "she can't tell  
What we're comin' to!"  
An' Pop says, "he's ist skeered  
Clean—plum—through."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### Are You Looking for a Sure Sale?

No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of *The Farm and Real Estate Journal*. It contains the largest list of lands, city property and stocks of goods of any paper published in Iowa. It reaches 50,000 readers each issue, 85 per cent of which are farmers. You will find it the best advertising medium published west of Chicago. Everyone who handles real estate should be a subscriber to this magazine. He will find that it will put him in the way of making enough deals the first year to more than a thousand times pay him what the journal would cost him a year. Send 75c and we will mail you the journal one year. Ad. rates 2c per word each insertion.

FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,  
Traer, Tama County, Iowa.

## DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1907 matings laying right on, and better matings I never have had. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per hundred. Please note combined with all the Standard requirements that my birds have been bred for years for large symmetrical size, prolific laying, also fed and bred for a vigorous constitution, fertile eggs, etc. If further information is wanted write for same. Let's have a square deal.

**J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE**

## MANN'S WHITE ROCKS

Win the Lion's share of the coveted prizes, at seven of the largest shows ever held in the South the past season, viz.: Chattanooga, Franklin, Charleston, S. C., Columbia, Knoxville, Nashville and Frankfort, Ky. Think of it, every 1st and 2nd prize at Kentucky's representative show, Frankfort, Ky. Conceded by all to have been the best quality show ever held before. If you want to raise winners, let me furnish you the eggs. Four grand pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per set.

**G. E. MANN**

Porter Pike, Route No. 10, NASHVILLE, TENN.

1883

**EGGS! EGGS!**

1907

## BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS

Pens mated for 1907. Bear in mind when placing your orders for eggs we have won more first prizes at the Big Chicago Shows in the last 14 years than all competitors combined. Still have 300 choice birds for sale. Large Catalogue and mating list for stamp, showing where the good ones are raised. Testimonials, etc.

Registered Holstein Cattle—best milk and butter families of the world.

R. E. HAEGER  
President.

**R. E. HAEGER & CO., ALGONQUIN, ILL.**

B. E. ROGERS  
Secretary.

## ? Do You Need Any Printing ?

If so, write for samples and prices to  
**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn.**

## Schreiber's Single Comb Black Minorcas

THE AUTOCRATS OF POULTRY

THEY ARE BRED BY A SPECIALIST

And have won under Judges Heimlich, McClave, Heck and Rigg. They made a clean sweep at Rockford, Jan. 21-26, 1907: 1st Cock, 1, 2, 4 Cockerel; 1, 2, 3 Pullet; 1, 2, 3 Hen and 1st Pen. Also winning by 9 oz. the prize for the heaviest dozen eggs. Trio \$10.00 and up; Single Birds \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; per hundred \$10.00. Excellent stock for sale.

S. T. SCHREIBER, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.



## HIGH QUALITY! LOW PRICES!

Buy eggs from headquarters and get the best for little money.  
Here are a few prices:



	PER SETTING		PER SETTING		
Barred P. Rocks	.15	\$1.20	R. C. Brown Leghorns	.15	\$1.20
White P. Rocks	.15	1.20	S. C. Brown Leghorns	.15	1.20
Buff P. Rocks	.15	1.60	S. C. Buff Leghorns	.15	1.30
R. C. R. L. Reds	.15	1.35	R. C. White Leghorns	.15	1.30
Rhode I. White	.15	1.35	S. C. White Leghorns	.15	1.20
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	.15	1.35	Silver S. Hamburgs	.15	1.20
Silver L. Wyandottes	.15	1.30	Black Langshans	.15	1.30
White Wyandottes	.15	1.30	Imperial P. Ducks	.11	1.30

Thirty other varieties. Fine illustrated catalog tells all about Poultry, Feeding, Care and our big premium offer; best way to rid poultry of lice, etc., only 10 cents; or order from this ad. and get a copy free with your order. I ship to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. Pleased customers everywhere. See testimonials. Start right and make big money.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Box F. F., HARRISONBURG, VA.



## BROWN LEGHORNS

YEARLING COCKS and HENS FOR SALE

A number of Cockerels and Pullets from Prize Winners are now ready to ship. Ask for Circulars

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU

M. S. COPELAND, Powell's Station, Tenn.

## LANIER'S BARRED ROCK EGGS

Are as good as the best, because they are the "Ringlets," and the "Ringlets" are the World's renowned. I shall ship out the best lot of eggs this season that I have ever sold at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; 7 per 39. Every male headed is a fine exhibition specimen and traces back to N. Y. Winners. Am booking orders now for Spring delivery. First come, first served. Write today to

DEWITT LANIER, BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST  
BOX K, CARDWELL, MO.



## "RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS

Exclusively  
E. B. THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED STRAIN

Bred for quality, not quantity. Unexcelled in laying qualities, size, vigor and beauty. Yard No. 1 (for cockerels) headed by "Crackerjack," (weight 10½ lbs.) second prize cock Richmond Poultry Show, Jan. 22-26, 1907. Geo. O. Brown, Judge. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 15. Yard No. 2 (for pullets), headed by a GRAND COCKEREL, just from Thompson and a brother to his best exhibition pullets. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 15. Each of these yards have a 5-acre range, practically free range. All surplus stock sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

LESLIE H. McCUE, Box 3. AFTON, VIRGINIA

## OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

At the Great Auburn Show, Jan. 7-12, 1907,

Held in connection with the meeting of the American Poultry Association, won 1st hen, 1st pullet, and 1st pen, defeating Madison Square Garden first prize winners. All of these birds are in our breeding pens and we are prepared to fill orders for eggs at \$2 and \$3 per 15. A grand lot of old and young breeding stock for sale. White and Columbian Wyandottes, as good as the best. Day-old chicks a specialty. Send for mating list.

W. R. SPERRY, Box F. CORTLAND, N. Y.

## Trans-State Wagon Road

The Nashville Board of Trade, at the instance of the Business Man's Club, of Memphis, is working for a trunk wagon road from Memphis to Knoxville, by way of Nashville, Chattanooga, Jackson, Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, Waverly, Dickson and numerous other cities. The thirty-three commercial organizations of the state will play an important part in the eventual success of the enterprise which will mean great things to the entire state, helping the country more than the towns and cities. H. W. Brennan, the constructing engineer, will visit every town touched by the proposed route and, so far, he has received enthusiastic support. It is believed that, with the help of the state, the plan can be carried out, giving Tennessee an elaborate good roads system, by means of the lateral roads which each county bisected will build.

## Notice to R. I. Red Breeders

Having been appointed Vice-President of the Rhode Island Red Club of America for Tennessee, I desire to secure the membership of every breeder in this state to the club. The work of the club is to promote the breeding of this variety and it is doing a great and good work. The membership of the club is now over eight hundred and still increasing very



1st Prize Winner Barred Rock. Owned by Walker Bros., Madisonville, Tenn.

rapidly. The membership dues are only \$1.00 per year and your name is enrolled in the list of members in the "Red Hen Tales" and a copy of this book sent you free. Please send in your name and membership fee at once and assist in spreading the merits of the breed.

REESE V. HICKS,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

The Hornet, Sevierville, Tenn., by C. Frank Stroud, is a small 6x9 four-page weekly that is full of fun and vinegar. Send for a sample copy, laugh and grow fat.

## Railroad Rates for Summer School of The South

Rates to the Summer School of the South have been announced which are cheaper than the first class fare to the Jamestown exposition. The rates as announced are as follows:

One fare for the round trip, plus 25 cents. There are nine selling days as follows: June 23, 24, 25, 29, 30 and July 6, 7, 13, 20. These tickets are good for fifteen days, but can be extended with a deposit of 50 cents, so as to expire September 30.

Those who desire to attend the Summer School and Jamestown can come to Knoxville and deposit their tickets and then secure a cheap rate to Jamestown from Knoxville. This will be an advantage in the interest of the Summer School. It is believed that the plan of the railroads will assist the Summer School this year, instead of preventing, many to attend, as was the case during the St. Louis exposition.

## SHOW DATES

It is our intention to publish dates selected as soon as we can learn them, and we would thank our readers to keep us informed as to dates, judges and secretaries, with their addresses. If errors are made please notify us.

Adrian, Mich.—Dec. 11 to 17, 1907. J. E. Holyoke, Secy.  
Anadarko, Oklahoma—Jan. 15-18, 1908. M. S. Fite, Judge.  
Atlanta Poultry Association—Dec. 4 to 10, 1907.  
Bonham, Texas—Dec. 10 to 13, 1907. H. W. Blanks, Judge; W. T. Smith, Secy. and Treas.  
Canton, Ill., Dec. 31 to Jan. 4, 1908. W. C. Pierce, Judge; F. A. Bennett, Secy.  
Cleveland, Tenn.—Dec. 17-19, 1907. D. M. Owen, Judge; A. J. Lawson, Secy. and Treas.  
East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knoxville, Tenn.—Jan. 7-11, 1908. D. M. Owen and Loring Brown, Judges; John T. Oates, Secy. and Treas.  
Fresno, Cal., Dec. 11-14, 1907. George R. Andrews, Secretary.  
Greenfield, Tenn.—Jan. 21 to 24, 1908. R. E. Jones, Judge. W. H. Dolan, Secy. and Treas.  
Greenville, S. C.—Dec. 10-14, 1907. S. T. Lea, Judge.  
Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show—Oct. 22, Nov. 1, 1907. John A. Murkin, Jr., Supt., Nashville, Tenn.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—Feb. 3-8, 1908. Wm. Tobin, Secy.  
Marietta, Ga.—Feb. 6 to 9, 1908. Jno. P. Cheney, Secy., Marietta, Ga.  
Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C.—Jan. 7 to 10, 1908. Judges, Dr. T. S. Lea and H. E. Frymire; T. P. Dillon, Secy.  
Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Sept. 11 to 14, 1907. Ellis Rucker, Secy.  
Nashville State Fair—Sept. 23 to 29, 1907.  
Nashville, Tenn.—Jan. 6-11, 1908. Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., Secy.  
Nashville Pet Stock and Poultry Association—Dec. 9 to 14, 1907. Fred Klooz, Secy.  
Oakland, Cal., Dec. 2-8, 1907. C. G. Hinds, Secretary, Alameda, Cal.  
San Jose, Cal., Nov. 11-16, 1907. Charles R. Harker, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

## Unauthorized

ATHENS, TENN., April 19th, 1907.

*Industrious Hen*, Knoxville, Tenn.

I am this day in receipt of April issue of *Commercial Poultry* and I note that my name appears in its columns as one of the contestants for a position as judge at some Northern show. I wish to state to my friends that my name appears without my approval or consent. As I certainly do not approve of the contest inaugurated by *Commercial Poultry*, I would not think of accepting a position so obtained even should I be selected. If any of my friends wish to vote in the contest I ask that they cast their votes for some other judge.

Yours truly,

D. M. OWEN.

Renew your subscription to this paper at once. Don't miss a single number. Three years for \$1.00.

## RED COAT STRAIN

## R. &amp; S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Line bred for 11 years. The strain with a record. Winning this season at Englewood 13 ribbons on 13 entries, and Silver Cup for best display. At Paterson, 11 ribbons and R. I. Red Cup. At Rutherford, 22 ribbons and Silver Cup for best Reds. Also Silver Association Cup for best C. R. Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, ANY VARIETY.

This record is not wrinkled and grey with old age but right down to the minute.

Eggs \$2 per setting; 3 settings \$5. Limited number settings at \$5 from special prize matings.

SEND FOR 1907 MATING LIST.

C. & H. P. WADSWORTH  
Box 112, Ridgewood, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS,  
Original Wilber Strains Rose and Single Combs.

Also the beautiful Buckeye Reds, M. B. Turkeys and Toulouse Geese

Pens No. 1 all select show birds, Rose and Single Combs and Buckeye Reds, 15 Eggs \$3.00; Pens No. 2 Select Birds 15 Eggs \$2.00; Pens No. 3 Rose and Single Comb Reds, good birds, 15 Eggs \$1.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. All prize winners, 41 pound Tom and 25 to 28 pound two year old hens, 9 Eggs \$3.00. Imported Prize winning Toulouse Geese, 7 Eggs \$2.00. Send in your orders early for best results.

CHEROKEE POULTRY YARDS,  
E. R. CASH, Prop'r., GAFFNEY, S. C.

200 EGG STRAIN.

200 PRIZES WON.

R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, Brahmas,  
Wyandottes, Minorcas, Leghorns, Bantams

Every Egg guaranteed to hatch. EGGS, \$1 to \$2 per setting. Duck eggs, \$1.25 for 11. Toulouse Geese, 40c each.

CATALOGUE FREE.

MAPLELING POULTRY YARDS, Box S, PULASKI, N. Y.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1908 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM, WEST DURHAM, N. C.

## WARD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Win at Florida State Fair in hot competition 1st pen, 1st and 2nd hens, 1st pullet and 2nd cock. We have mated up our yards for the season and are now prepared to furnish fertile eggs for hatching at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Write for free circular descriptive of matings.

LAKEMONT POULTRY FARM,  
C. FRED WARD, Prop'r, WINTER PARK, FLA.

## 2000 RHODE ISLAND REDS

Both Rose and Single Comb, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets, all dry fed farm raised stock, \$2, \$2.50 and \$5, according to quality. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2 per 15; \$6 and \$8 per 100; discount on 500 or more; 45 mated pens of choice selected breeders. Free circular. We aim to please.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, S. L. BARR, Prop. BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS

## Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners last season at all the big shows. This season, Nashville State Fair; Birmingham State Fair; the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., and the Great South and East Texas Shows, at Houston and Marshall, Texas.

EGGS:—Special Matings \$3 for 15; \$5.50 for 30; \$15 for 100. Special Prize Mating \$5 Straight. After June 1st all eggs half price. 1907 circular of winnings and matings mailed on request. Some nice breeding stock for sale.

L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.

## GRAND THIRTY DAY ADVANCE REDUCTION

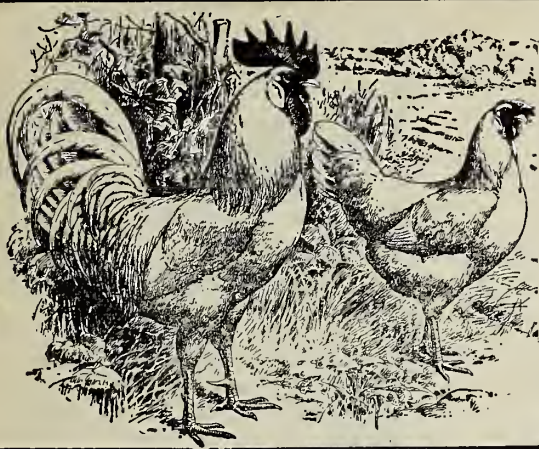
In price of Carlton's S. C. Black Minorca eggs, beginning May 1st. \$5 eggs at \$2.50, \$3 eggs at \$1.50, \$2 eggs at \$1 per 15. Orders filled in rotation. You had better hurry.

MERRELL CARLTON, COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

## KENNON'S BLUE RIBBON BARRED ROCKS (Ringlet Strain)

Win wherever shown. Matings better than ever. Score 91½ to 93½ (leading judges). Eggs cockerel or pullet bred, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.50. Incubator eggs, range flock, \$4.00 per 100. Poland China Swine, M. B. Turkeys. (12 years breeder).

H. L. KENNON, Route 2, DUNNEGAN, MO.



## CHILDRESS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

BEST EGG PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD

They have Won First Prizes over the World's Most Noted Breeders

At Hagerstown, Md., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, A. a., Charleston, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Sweetwater, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Nashville (Tennessee State Fair), and at Cincinnati, Ohio.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BREEDING THIS POPULAR BREED

Their show record demonstrates their superior quality.

**EGGS! SEVEN GRAND YARDS MATED EGGS!**

Every Yard Headed by First Prize Winners.

If you want quality cheap, now is your chance. Balance of season price of eggs reduced to \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; 100 for \$8.00. Order to-day.

**JNO. F. CHILDRESS, BOX H, SWEETWATER, TENN.**



**LAYERS! WINNERS!**

## LEGHORNS

Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White

40 Prizes at Madison Square Garden

242 Eggs Strain

**Barred Rocks & White Wyandottes**

The Very Best.

**W. W. KULP, Box 75, POTTSTOWN, PA.**



...RECORD BREAKERS...

## R. C. BROWN AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

I breed to lay. Have two hens that layed 253 eggs when pullets. My matings are made from my best layers. I challenge the world for better laying strains. Eggs and stock by the 100 or less lots. Write me for show record.

**FRED AXLEY, R. 5, Sweetwater, Tenn.**

## WILBER'S WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Just What You Want. Bred to Lay and Win and Do It

Our yards are mated and are made up strictly of our past season's grand winners, and from these fine birds and matings are sure to come many of the blue ribbon winners in the WORLD'S BEST shows. Look up our winnings in the recent great Nashville, Tenn., show. Eggs, per 15, are \$2, \$3 and \$5, or \$3.50, \$5, and \$9 for 30; special prices in 100 lots.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Handsome catalog free.

**WILBER BROS., Box C, PETR S, TENN., U. S. A.**  
THE WHITE LEGHORN MEN

## "Russell's" S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds,

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Prize Winners, Farm Raised, Extra Quality. Eggs a specialty. New 1907 Catalogue Free. Write wants to

**F. H. RUSSELL, Box H, WAKEMAN, OHIO.**

## Rhode Island Reds and Black Langshans

Prize winners at Nashville, Columbia, and Tennessee State Fair. We have just purchased the very best stock that money could buy from a prominent Eastern breeder of R. I. Reds. Eggs from these three specially well mated pens, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Also some extra fine Langshans and White Wyandotte eggs at \$3.00 per setting.

**PARK POULTRY PENS, MISS ALICE PELTON, Mgr.**  
Cor. 26th and West End, NASHVILLE, TENN.

### Advertising is Cumulative

One of the strong points of advertising is that it is cumulative. An appreciation of this should be the strongest possible encouragement to the beginner, every advertisement being the stronger for each that has gone before, and all increasing the efficacy of whatever comes after. The impetus gained by steady effort in advertising carries the advertiser along, and the continuousness of the urging increases his momentum till he seems to be flying effortless, and when the uphill or rough spots are reached, little or no extra effort is necessary to scale them. It is as logical as the progression of the seasons, and as certain. Thus it is that the intermittent advertiser is the unsuccessful one. He loses all along the line; loses his impetus by stopping, and loses his breath through the effort necessary to start again. He strains at the collar like a horse starting a load on an up grade, and in the effort wastes strength that would carry him along easily and well but for the interruptions.—*Fame.*

### Concrete Incubator House

The large new concrete incubator and brooder house just finished at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, is quite an improvement over the frame structure that was burned a few months ago. The first story, or basement, is of concrete, built on the side of a terrace, with a trap door through the brooder room and also a door and windows opening out on the terrace into the cockerel yard. A much more even temperature can be maintained in incubators in a concrete cellar than in a frame house. Outdoor runs are connected with brooders on the hillside and makes quite an ideal condition.

The Station has nine breeding pens of as fine birds as one would wish to see. Each pen is headed by a beautiful, vigorous cock bird, whose matings have been made with great care and judgment. Eggs are trap-nested, marked, and selected with discretion for breeding. Mr. James Tyler, who has recently taken the poultry course at Cornell, under the personal direction of Prof. Jas. E. Rice, now has charge of this department at the Station. It is expected that great progress will be made during the year, and much more interest than usual is being taken in poultry.

### Postponed

When the lady from next door called to complain of Tommy for the persecution of her pet cat, she found the youthful offender sitting on the front steps.

"I want to see your father!" she exclaimed.

"You can't see pa now," the boy replied.

"I shall see him instantly," the lady insisted, advancing.

"All right," the little fellow agreed, opening the front door and slipping out of arm's length. "Walk right upstairs. You'll find pa in the bathroom takin' a bath."—*May Lippincott's.*

**BOOKKEEPING  
AND SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL  
BOOKKEEPING**

**Knoxville Business College**

Address Dept. 16, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Is The Industrious Hen Visiting Your Home?



## EGGS

\$1 per sitting, \$6 per 100

From thoroughbred fowls. Farm raised. Big value to produce layers.

## EGGS

\$2 per sitting 15 Eggs

From birds scoring as high as 94%. Layers—Prize-Winners.

## EGGS

\$5 per sitting 15 Eggs

From my Prize-Winners—birds scoring as high as 95%. Can't beat 'em at any price.

**J. H. HENDERSON**

THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST  
KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE

## If You Will

Send me the names and addresses of ten persons and five cents. I will send to you AMERICA'S

**Greatest Farm Weekly**

Every week for four months. Remember, more than 16 issues.

Address **Circulation Manager**

**Goodall's Farmer**

Union Stock Yards

Chicago, Illinois.

## BRED FROM TRAPNESTS

SINGLE COMB

## WHITE LEGHORNS AND BARRED ROCKS

Eggs \$2.00 per 15. I have a few S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rock Cockerels that I will sell at a sacrifice to make room for growing stock.

**ADOLPH CHILNER.** Forest City, Ark.

## DAVIS' BARRED ROCKS

Won 17 out of 21 firsts competed for in January, 1907, at four big shows in North Carolina. They have also won at Knoxville, Atlanta and at Charleston. Have four fine yards. Eggs \$2 and \$3 for 15. Trios, \$7.50.

SEND FOR MATING LIST.

**B. S. DAVIS,** Sta. 2, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## PARALYSIS

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

**Pays \$12,500 for Property Which is Well Developed and Admirably Adapted for a Poultry Plant**

Mr. R. E. Jones, of Paducah, known all over this section as "Jones, the Wyandotte man" has purchased the W. W. Core farm nine miles out on the Gallatin turnpike, and will establish one of the biggest poultry farms in the South. The purchase price was \$12,500.

Mr. Jones states that he will expend \$2,000 more in erecting buildings necessary to carry on the business in the manner he desires, although the place already has a poultry breeding outfit on it that could not be duplicated for a like amount.

"Nashville is the one place in the South for carrying on the business," said Mr. Jones, "and while I have been entertaining a proposition from a New York man to locate in Florida, I have always had a desire to locate in Nashville since I first noted the interest in the poultry business and the many advantages that this city possesses over others. The search for a location ended when I saw the Core farm, for there is not a location anywhere in the South that can duplicate it."

### Breeder of Fine Dogs

Mr. Jones is not a poultry man alone, although he does considerable exporting, having customers in New Zealand, South America, South Africa, England and Scotland, but he is a breeder of fine Scotch Collie dogs. Mr. Jones says that the dogs are sold as fast as they are able to be shipped and a considerable demand has sprung up for the canines in the West, Southwest and other sections where sheep-raising is carried on to any extent.

The kennels will also receive considerable attention and several hundred dollars will be expended in improvements along this line.

The Core farm is known throughout this section and is one of the best improved properties anywhere near the city, admirably adapted to the use to which Mr. Jones will put it.

The establishment of a big poultry farm in Nashville will stimulate the poultry breeding business which has already developed considerably since the first poultry show.

The visitors to the State Fair and the poultry show recently will remember the exhibits of Mr. Jones. He now has three birds on exhibition in New Zealand and has a reputation among poultry breeders throughout this section that will bring much business to Nashville as a result of the establishment of the big 100-acre poultry farm.—Nashville Banner.

### Poultry Statistics

For the first time in the history of the state will the Commissioner of Agriculture gather statistics on the poultry industry of Tennessee and print them with other statistics. This was started by the East Tennessee Poultry Association in their meeting in February. At this meeting under the head of good of the order T. L. Bayne, of Russellville, brought the matter before the association. On motion the president appointed a committee consisting of T. L. Bayne, of Russellville; J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market, and R. P. Williams, of Knoxville. The committee acted on the work that day and in two days the resolution had passed the house and senate, asking that these statistics be gathered. The committee, through Senator John I. Cox, of Sullivan County, and Representative Jesse S. Cottrell, of Knox, had the resolution passed. This is one step the East Tennessee Association has done to forward the husbandry of poultry in the state. The association is not only to give shows and exhibit fancy birds, but to bring about a fellow feeling and organization among the poultrymen as other industries of the state now have. If we can get recognition by simply asking, why not have a Tennessee association and all work for the state. While it is true that East Tennessee is one of the largest poultry sections of the state the other two divisions raise a large amount.

### Tennessee Fair Dates

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Tennessee fairs for 1907 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any additions, omissions or correction of dates:

Chattanooga, Aug. 7—4 days. Gallatin, Aug. 22—3 days. Shelbyville, Sept. 5—3 days. Tullahoma, Sept. 11—4 days. Rome, Sept. 12—3 days. Cumberland City, Sept. 12—3 days. Columbia, Sept. 16—6 days. Winchester, Sept. 17—4 days. State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 23—6 days.

## WECKLER'S BUFF ROCKS



Proved themselves winners again at Indianapolis, the greatest show ever held in Indiana. 1, 2 Pens, 1, 2 Hens, 1 Pullet, 3 Ck., 4 Ckl.; four Silver Cup Specials for best male and female. Eggs from the same matings that I breed from \$3.00 for 15. A few Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

**A. L. WECKLER, Bunker Hill, Ind.**

## BUFF ROCK EGGS



From large, rich, clear Buff; 1st prize winners at Louisville and Jeffersonville, 1907. The noted \$300 cockerel, "King George," heads our 1st pen. Every bird a winner. Eggs from "Giant" strain Bronze Turkeys, line bred, from 4½ to 48 lbs.; 1st prize toms shipped promptly to all parts of the world. Buff Rock Cockerels, large and rich Buff at bargain prices. Write for complete winnings and prices.

**J. C. CLIPP,**

Box 36, R. 201.

**SALTILLO, IND.**

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(RINGLETS)

**Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show**

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

**EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15**

**F. E. MENZIES**

**DYER, TENN.**

## KEIG BUFF ROCKS

Have established a reputation all over the world. We won at Chicago Show, Jan. 23rd to 30th, 1907, 1st Cock; 1st Hen; 1st Cockerel; 1st Pullet. Entered four birds. Eggs \$5.00.

**JOHN J. KEIG & SONS, LOCKPORT, ILL.**

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED FOR EXHIBITION AND EGGS

We won ribbons and prizes at such great shows as Hagerstown, York and Washington. Our birds are right, barred true to the skin. Use trap nests. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30, from prize winners. Eggs from utility stock \$1.00 per 15.

**HARTMAN SONS, R. F. D. No. 1, Westminster, Md.**

## BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS.

I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rocks, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, Ga.**

## RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS

S. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White and Golden Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching from choice stock at \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$2.75 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. **RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS,**

**J. B. COFFMAN & SONS, Props.**

R. F. D. No. 19, Box 73,

**DAYTON, VA.**

25¢

## **Buy a Life Saving DAVIS SANITARY FOUNT**

Clean, fresh water is LIFE to young chicks. Davis' founts insure a constant supply and chicks can't get drowned or wet in them, or tip them over. Only fount made that feeds water, grit, oyster shells, grain, etc.

Price \$5 each, \$2.70 per doz. Postage 1c each extra. No bottles or cans included, but any size old can or bottle can be used.

Ask your supply, hardware or feed dealer for them, or write for our catalogue of Up-to-date Necessities for Poultrymen, including poultry and pigeon leg bands, founts, roost brackets, metal nests, poultry punches, etc.

**The Keyes-Davis Co.**  
(Limited)  
Manufacturers  
516 Hanover St.  
Battle Creek, Mich.



### **SALES AGENTS**

Crenshaw Brothers, Tampa, Fla.  
N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.  
Central Poultry Supply Co., Macon, Ga.  
D. R. Mayo, Knoxville, Tenn.  
G. B. Ehrhard & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

## **PORTER BROS.** R. 7. COLUMBIA, TENN.

## **WHITE P. ROCKS** EXCLUSIVELY

Pens all Headed by Prize-Winning Males

## **NORTON'S** White and Barred **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Won 51 ribbons at six leading shows in 1906-7.  
Birds all raised in my own yards.

J. O. NORTON, East Sta., NASHVILLE, TENN.

### **BAXTER'S REDS**

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB **RHODE ISLAND REDS**

**EGGS FOR SALE** From first prize birds at \$1.50 for fifteen eggs.  
Guarantee satisfaction. None better.

ED. A. BAXTER, PAWNEE, Sangamon Co., Ill.

**VAN WINKLE'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
**ARE LEADERS.**

They not only made a clean sweep at the Texas State Fair, but won more 1st prizes in Texas the past season than any other breeder. Write for illustrated circular.

**Eggs \$2.50 per 15.**

**THE VAN WINKLE'S WHITE ROCK FARM,**  
Box 1074, DALLAS, TEXAS.

### **THE NEWEST STYLES IN SHIRT WAISTS**

Our catalogue illustrates the handsomest garments ever shown at such astonishingly low prices. You will be distinctly impressed with the smart styles and excellent materials. Write for Catalogue "C" which also illustrates the latest styles in Waists, Skirts, Silk Suits, Lingerie Suits, Muslin Underwear and other wearing apparel for women.

United Manufacturers' Mail Order Co., Dept. B,  
127 Front Street, NEW YORK.

**WHITE ROCKS** (Fisbel Strain) scoring to \$5.  
**Barred Plymouth Rocks** (Bradley Bro's strain) scoring to 91. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; 45 for \$2.50. Why pay \$5 for eggs no better? Circular free.

**BOWKER POULTRY FARM,** Box 0, DUBLIN, IND.

### **READY!**

Say, have you sent  
Your order yet  
For Lily bulbs  
And plants, to set  
In blooming rows  
About your place,  
For vines to clamber  
Up and grace  
Your galleries,  
And to festoon  
Their blossoms down  
Along in June?

Say, have you bought  
A spade and rake  
And planned a garden  
You must make,  
And laid in a  
Supply of seeds  
Against the coming  
Springtime's needs?  
And have you gone  
In training, too,  
For all the digging  
You must do?

You must dig for  
Banana trees,  
You must dig for  
The blooming peas,  
You must dig for  
Chrysanthemums,  
Round which the autumn  
Wild bee hums,  
You must dig for  
The swaying rose,  
You must dig for  
Each thing that grows.

For rose and glory,  
Fern and bush,  
For every blossom  
That doth blush,  
For tuberose and  
Moonflower vine,  
All things that grow,  
All things that twine,  
To plant wee plants,  
And to plant big,  
And to pay for them,  
You must dig.

—Chicago News.



The above Silver Cup was awarded Peter S. Hurt, Thorntown, Ind., at Illinois State Poultry Association, Danville, Ill., in January, 1906, by the American Buff Leghorn Club, for exhibiting best Single Comb Buff Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. There were four different states represented by best exhibitors and Mr. Hurt won it easily with but eight birds. A good record, sure.

### **Bargains in Breeders and Eggs**

All our fine breeding stock, two and three year old hens and cocks, will be sold at very low prices, to make room for 1,000 head of young stock. We have likewise reduced the price of eggs from all our pens from \$5 and \$3 to \$2 per setting of 15. We have been able to fill orders during the season very promptly, except for a few days after the recent cold spell, and hope to continue to do so with the reduced price. No order will be booked unless the amount accompanies it. See our ad. on back cover page.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

## **"JAMES" WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**



Whole Farm devoted to this most popular breed. My original stock was purchased from U. R. Fisbel, the most noted White Plymouth Rock breeder in America. They are

**BRED TO LAY AND WIN**

Stock and eggs for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Address

**T. J. JAMES, Jr., :: Adrian, Ga.**  
DRAWER O

**EXPERTS  
AGREE**

BE AN  
EXPERT

**THAT  
THERE'S  
BIG MONEY  
IN POULTRY**

Prove the fact by keeping your fowls in health.

**CONKEY'S  
ROUP CURE**

restores the moping, wheezing, swollen-headed fowls to health. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Prices 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

**VALUABLE BOOK FREE**

We have a limited number of Conkey's celebrated 48 page books on Poultry Diseases which sold for 25c. FREE to you for 2c. in stamps.

**GET ONE NOW AGENTS WANTED**

**C. E. CONKEY & CO.,**  
97 Ottawa Building, Cleveland, O.  
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.,  
Pacific Coast Agents.

## **Faultless Houdans** The Fowl of Quality

Stock and Guaranteed Eggs for Sale.

E. F. McAvoy, Jr, Schenectady, N. Y.

## **S. C. Rhode Island Reds** (DeGraff Blood)

A few Cockerels for sale.

Eggs for hatching after January 15.

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.

## **SPRING GROVE POULTRY FARM** **ROSE COMB REDS**

First prize winners under Owen and McClave. Eggs per 15: Prize matings, \$3.00; utility stock, \$1.00 per 15.

**OTTA H. C. RODGERS**  
Route 6, Knoxville, Tenn.

## **S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS** **COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**

They win again at Mobile, December, 1906.

If you want eggs for hatching, write to

**STURTEVANT BROS.**  
Box 201, KUSHLA, ALA.

## **Free Advertising for Poultrymen**

We give you a 25 word ad. free two months if you send 75c for a year's subscription. Best investment you ever made. Only paper of its kind and sure to please you. 3 months trial 10c. Address, Farm and Real Estate World, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago.

**Cash Prizes paid to Club Raisers. Send for full particulars.**

**MANCHESTER POULTRY YDS.**H. B. LANSDEN & SON, Propr's  
MANCHESTER, TENN.**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

(Exclusively)



Our yards for this season contain the majority of the first and second prize winners in Charleston, Columbia, Birmingham, and Nashville. We are headquarters for the best.

Eggs from three grand pens, \$5, \$3 and \$2 per 15.

No incubator or open free range eggs. All high class special matings. Try us if you are after good stuff.

**WHITE Orpingtons**

There really is no better utility fowl. Layers at all times. My "Blue Ribbon" White Orpingtons I guarantee the "World's Best Quality." Known winners in strongest competition. Eggs now from grand matings, shipped safely anywhere. I would like to send you circulars about them and their quality. It will interest you.

**F. S. BULLINGTON**

BOX 328 H

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Sec'y-Treas. m. White Orpington Club.

**DEMING**

Get something reliable when you buy.

Barrel, Bucket, Knapsack, Hand and Power Outfits. No greater variety nor better types than Deming

**SPRAYERS**

For trees, shrubs and vines. Model appliances for poultrymen for whitewashing, disinfecting, etc. Write for catalogue with full particulars.

**THE DEMING CO.,**

160 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

General Agencies in Principal Cities

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY.**

21 acres and all my care devoted to them. Winners at Elgin and Nunda, Ill., scoring to 94 points. Eggs \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. Some grand dark cockerels with score cards for sale.

HENRY T. SHANNON. Cary Station. Ill.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Orders booked for eggs now. \$2.00 per 15 from 2nd pen at Knoxville Show, December, 1906. Also few choice cockerels.

**MISS ROSE WALLACE**  
HARRIMAN, TENN.**MOFFITT'S**

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State variety bands are for. Send two cents for sample. For Poultry and Pigeons.

J. MOFFITT, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

**The Two Things Needed**

If you intend to buy a sewing machine, you should turn to the advertisement of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN High-Arm Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, in this issue.

The two things you want in a sewing machine are: First, that it shall be strictly high grade, fitted with every improvement, and second, the price should be as low as such a machine can be sold for.

These requisites are fully met in our machine. When you read the full and accurate description of our machine, you will see that it has everything necessary to make it what you want, and you will also see that we offer it to our readers for only \$16.00.

For \$16.00 we ship you the machine with all attachments, and give one year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. In sending in your order with \$16.00, we suggest that you send the money by registered mail, or by means of a money order or draft.

**Mark Your Poultry**

In these up-to-date times every poultry raiser for many reasons marks his fowls. If you do not, you are behind the times. It is so easily done and it takes so little time there is no excuse for not doing it.

The Poultry Marker may be bought for twenty-five cents. There are several patterns of these, all of which are made by George P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The original style is called the "Philadelphia Poultry Marker" and is here illustrated. It is made in two sizes, small for the little chicks and large for the other sizes.

Then there is the "Duplex" Poultry Marker which consists of a handle into which screws a reversible cutter. On one end of this cutter is a large size hole and on the other end a small size hole, so that there are really two punches in one.



which is the cutting part. This is one of the best tools, and as it sells for only twenty-five cents, every poultry raiser should have one.

George P. Pilling & Son Co. will send you one of their illustrated pamphlets on request. One of the handiest tools on the farm is the Pilling Poultry Catcher. The illustration clearly explains its use. It is very inexpensive.

This firm also makes a full line of capon tools.

**We Want a Solicitor in Each Community. Experience is Not Necessary. It is Easy to Earn from \$10 to \$20 a Week, and Many Earn More. The Industrious Hen Company, Knoxville, Tenn.**

Renew your subscription to this paper at once. Don't miss a single number. Three years for \$1.00.

**WE ARE LAYING & HATCHING FOR YOU DE GRAFF POULTRY FARM**

AMSTERDAM, N.Y.

CATALOGUE  
FREEBEST  
REDS  
IN  
AMERICA34  
FIRSTS  
AT  
8  
SHOWS  
ON  
S.C.  
REDS

RHODE ISLAND RED SPECIALIST.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

From the Original Tripp-McComber Flock.

White, Silver, Golden and Buff Wyandottes; Buff, Barred, Black and White Rocks; Brown, Buff and White Leghorns; Black Minorcas and Javals; Light Brahmas,



Send for Circular.

**HARDY, PROLIFIC, FARM BRED, PURE STOCK.**

For Birds at Moderate Prices, or "Eggs to Hatch," at 10 cents each, write to

**WALTER SHERMAN**

CLIFFDALE

NEWPORT, R. I.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Cochin Bantams.

EGGS \$1.50 FOR 15



EGGS for INCUBATION

**HEAVY WINNERS**

In South's Leading Shows.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS**

Write for circulars.

**WHITE OAK FARM**

COMMERCE, GA.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

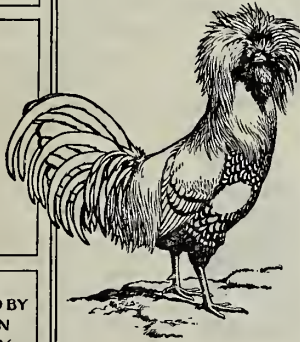
Winners of Silver Cup for best in State. Also all first and second prizes at Corydon, Indiana, Fair and Kentucky State Fair. Eggs from prize matings \$2.00 per 15.

D. L. DITTO, BRANDENBURG, KY.

# STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND  
ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY  
AMERICAN  
POULTRY  
ASSOCIATION



The above is a reproduction of the cover of the new Standard which contains nearly 400 pages, and has nearly 100 full page illustrations of male and female of the leading varieties. Many important changes and additions have been made, and no other changes will be made until July, 1910. You will be groping in the dark without this authority.

This book is the only authorized description of the different varieties of fowls and is issued by the American Poultry Association, who fix the price at \$1.50. It is the law which governs the judges in making their awards. You can neither buy, sell, show or breed thoroughbred fowls without it. We can furnish a copy of this book at above price postpaid. You can not know which birds to take to the show and which to leave at home without it.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and the Standard, \$1.75.

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY**  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## FRESH GROUND BONE

Nothing so good for your  
Hens and Chickens

3½c Per Lb. F. O. B. Knoxville

**T. E. BURNS CO.**

511-513 Wall Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

## Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY

NO PAINS OR MONEY HAS BEEN SPARED  
IN MATING MY PENS

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100

W. B. FARRIS, Pulaski, Tenn.

## 2 Hatches Free

A 5 YEAR GUARANTEE

Most liberal offer ever made.  
Direct from factory to you at  
about half price for a short time.  
Gem Incubators and Brooders  
are the best and most convenient  
to use. A proven success by  
thousands of poultry raisers.  
Catalog explains all. It's worth  
dollars to you. We send it free.

THE GEM INCUBATOR CO., Box 407, Trotwood, Ohio



\$4.88 UP

### BRIEF MENTION

Charles M. Smith, Hawkins County, Tenn., says: "THE HEN among poultry journals is like the meddlers among Poland Chinas—at the top."

Through error in the April issue the Cornish Indians credited to Mrs. F. H. Williams should have been credited to Mr. Williams himself. He is secretary of the Cornish Indian club.

Mrs. B. F. Hamlett, breeder of prize winning Buff Wyandottes and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Port Royal, Tenn., has reduced the price of eggs from all her pens to \$1.50 per setting after June 1st. See her ad.

The price of Merrell Carlton's Single Comb Black Minorca eggs have been reduced for the balance of the season. He has prize winning stock and his eggs at this greatly reduced price should go like hot cakes.

Special attention is called to the reduction of prices of eggs in the ad. of Chas. V. Keeler, the man who owns the White Wyandotte, Chief Winamac, valued at \$500. Prices have been reduced from his best birds.

Judge J. A. Dinwiddie, New Market, Tenn., is making a record with his B. P. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. He says he has some of the best stock he ever raised and will have something good to show next fall.

P. S. Hurt, Thorntown, Ind., breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns, won first cock at Lebanon, Frankfort, Terre Haute, Crawfordsville, Indiana State Fair, Central Indiana Fanciers Association, 1905; and at Illinois State Show, Crawfordsville, Indiana State Fair, 1906.

We are pleased to report good results from the advertising of the Miles Poultry Farm, Columbus, O. Mr. Oscar E. Miles, the popular proprietor, writes that he has a southern superintendent and that he has the largest trade from the south that he has ever had.

W. G. Saunders, the special breeder of White Wyandottes, Richmond, Va., has at the head of his first pen the first cock at Richmond, January, 1907. Eggs from this pen \$2.50

## Things to Remember

That the \$1,000 Cash Prize  
Contest is now on.

That it closes on the night  
of October 30, 1907.

That nothing received after  
that date will be counted.

That single annual sub-  
scriptions are 50c a year—  
three years for \$1.

That a three year subscrip-  
tion to one address for \$1  
counts as two subscribers in  
this contest.

That no combinations, re-  
ductions or commissions will  
be allowed.

That women, boys and girls  
can earn a good salary every  
week.

That a capital prize of \$200  
will be easily secured.

That there are twenty-one  
Grand Cash Prizes and four  
times as many Consolation  
Cash Prizes.

That now is the time to be-  
gin. Send at once for sub-  
scription blanks, receipt  
book, free sample copies, etc.

## Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust.  
Harmless to poultry and stock but  
death to the louse and his family.  
It is the old-time Lambert's Death  
to Lice—the sure killer of vermin  
on poultry, stock, sheep or plants.  
Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by ex-  
press \$1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook  
Pointers." Sent free and worth  
many times the trouble of sending  
a postal for it. Write today.

**O. K. Stock Food Co.**  
647 Monon Bldg. Chicago



Member American Leghorn Club  
Member Virginia Poultry Ass'n.

## SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns

STRAWBERRY HILL

POULTRY YARDS,

Box A, 287, Richmond, Va.

EGGS FROM WINNERS

15 for \$3.00 30 for \$5.00

Leading winners at Va. State Fair, Rich-  
mond, where more Leghorns were shown than  
at Madison Square, N. Y., 1905. 1 won 1st  
Cock; 1st and 2nd Cockerel; 1st Hen and 2nd  
Pullet. Judge Lambert pronounced my 1st  
Cockerel to be best Leghorn male in show of  
any variety. This strain of line bred birds  
have been winning at all the leading shows  
for more than 15 years. My matings this sea-  
son are without exception the equal of any in  
America. Circular free.

## Healthy Chickens Pay Sickly Ones Do Not

Then to keep them healthy and to make  
them pay, keep them free from lice by  
using **Summers' Dead Shot Lice Killer**  
It is easy to use and does the work every  
time. It is all its name implies and is  
sold on a guarantee. 25c per box; if by  
mail 40c. Sample 10c. postpaid. Ask for  
my book "The Louse Question."

**M. A. SUMMERS**

MANUFACTURER

SO. CARROLLTON, - - KENTUCKY

## WANTED

Market Poultry and guaranteed fresh  
eggs in any quantities. We can secure high  
prices, and make all remittances promptly;  
headquarters for Grains, Feeds and Poultry  
Supplies of all descriptions.

If you have anything to sell, write us.

If you want to buy, write us.

Poultry, Dogs and pet stock shipped on  
approval. Catalogue and price lists free.

**H. W. BLANKS & CO.**  
New Orleans, La.

## YOUNG CHICKS JUST HATCHED



From thoroughbred  
Barred and Buff  
Plymouth Rocks

and  
White Buff Leghorns  
Shipped any distance  
safely \$10 and \$15  
per hundred.  
Send for circular.  
Order early.

Cornell Hatchery Co., R. F. D. 33, Frenchtown, N. J.

**EGGS ALL WINTER** if you feed Austin's  
Ideal Mash Mixture. Will increase profits.  
Prepared from pure grains and beef scraps.  
Scientifically balanced. Made only by  
**E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.**

**SUNNYSIDE LEGHORN FARM**  
**JNO. R. BALDWIN, Prop.**  
**HARRIMAN, Box B, TENNESSEE**  
**SPECIALTY BREEDER AND SHIPPER**

WORLD'S BEST Single-Comb White Leghorns, Bred to Standard with due regard to utility points. Greatest Laying Exhibition Strain in the South. The Birds—Par Excellence—for the Farmer as well as Fancier. Stock and eggs all Seasons. Reasonable Prices.

200 Chocoe Cockerels for Sale

Co. Vice-Pres. E. Tenn. Poultry Ass'n.  
 Mem. Nat'l S. C. White Leghorn Club.

**EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!**  
**FROM WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Of high class exhibition quality. Great layers and market fowls. Have six pens mated to produce winners that will be layers and breeders. Remember they are U. R. Fisher's strain direct. Have bred Plymouth Rocks for nearly 10 years. Egg orders filled now at \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100.

Send for 1907 mating list.

**COOLSPRING POULTRY YARDS,**  
**PLUMMER McCULLOUGH, Propr.,**  
 Route 2, Box A, MERCER, PA.

**White Langshans, S. C. Buff Leghorns**  
**Pekin Ducks, Fox Terrier Dogs**

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, and Indianapolis. Balance of season, eggs from either of our varieties at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30, and a square deal promised.

Reference: Editor of this paper.

**A. W. PORTER & CO.**  
 Dept. G. BRIDGEPORT, IND.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**  
**WITH THE WINNING HABIT**

Eggs from pens containing my prize-winners \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**DAN MURRELL**  
 3020 Fifth Ave., Lynchburg, Va.

**OAK HILL POULTRY YARDS**

Breeders and exhibitors of Prize Winning Black Langshans. My birds win for me and will win for you. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Order now and save delays. Black Langshan eggs \$2.00 per setting of 15. Buff Leghorn eggs, from prize winning pen, \$1.50 per setting.

**F. R. NOBLE, R. 7, Sta. B, Nashville, Tenn.**

**BUFF WYANDOTTES** Bred to Lay and Win

Winners at Cincinnati and Nashville shows; first pen, headed by first prize cockerel; Nashville, 1907; mated to prize-winning females. All pens headed by prize-winners. Eggs \$3 and \$2 per 15. Write for circular.

**MRS. B. F. HAMLETT**  
 Riverside Poultry Yards, Port Royal, Tenn.

**Idylwilde Stock and Poultry Farm**

Barred Rock Cockerels, Toulouse Ganders, Rouen Drakes and M. B. Turkeys; Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Red, Toulouse Goose and Rouen Duck eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**WOODLEY & SON, Proprietors.**  
**CHERRY, N. C.**

**BUFF ORPINGTONS NONE BETTER**

Pen No. 1, \$2.00; Pen No. 2, \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs.  
 Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

**LELAND POULTRY FARM**  
**MAYES HUME, Proprietor, SPRING HILL, TENN**

per 15. At the head of his second pen is the highest scoring cockerel at the same show. Eggs only \$1.50.

"500 Questions and Answers" and "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," published by Clarence C. DePuy, Syracuse, N. Y., are on our desk. These excellent books should be in the hands of every poultry raiser in the land as they contain information of inestimable value. Either of these books and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN a year for only 75 cents. The price of the books is 50 cents each.

Zimmer's Reds, as bred by Judge C. W. Zimmer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are known for their real rich red color and typical shape. He is one of the oldest breeders of Reds in the country and is thoroughly posted as to mating and handling them. His strain is second to none in the country and has won over 400 premiums at the leading shows throughout the country. He has six grand extra selected pens, either Rose or Single Comb. Eggs \$2.00. Mating list free.

The rules and by-laws of the Waterfowl Club of America are to hand. Judge Clarence King, "Waterfowl King," of Romulus, N. Y., is the president of the club and C. J. Ross, of New York City, secretary. The waterfowl should be more widely raised and especially here in the South where conditions are so favorable to success with all kinds of fowls. Judge King makes a specialty of judging water fowls and shows needing a good judge should correspond with him.

No better birds can be had anywhere than those bred by Mrs. R. H. Bell, owner of the Woodland Poultry Farm, Knoxville, Tenn. She has won prizes, cups, specials and ribbons wherever shown and her sales of both stock and eggs have always given satisfaction. She has now some elegant stock for sale cheap, and parties contemplating buying good stock could not do better than see hers. She has yards of B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

J. R. Milligan, the Kentucky S. C. White Leghorn specialist, writes that he is now located at Riverside, Ky., on a one hundred acre farm, which will be devoted entirely to White Leghorns, and houses are being built for 5,000 laying hens. This plant is exceptionally well located on two railroads and an electric car line from Louisville, 18 miles away. He has no stock for sale—nothing now but eggs. Mr. Milligan promises in the near future to show our readers pictures of, and give a full description of the largest White Leghorn Egg Plant south of New York.

A bright interesting poultry paper has started in Jersey, which promises in every way to fill an urgent want, for Jersey is a wide field, and a very much unappreciated one, so silently and rapidly has it grown. The paper is of good size, the articles all new stuff, entertainingly told, and containing much sound sense. The general appearance of the volume is attractive, and the cover appears each month, in fine color printing, showing some fine bird, generally a prize winner in some class. The editor of this paper, which is known as the *New Jersey Poultry Journal*, is Albert Angell, Jr., and it is published at Orange, N. J.

Buff Leghorns are gaining strength and increasing in numbers in the South, as will be noticed by a glance over our advertising columns. North and East the breed is much stronger than in the South and our Buff Leghorn breeders should wake up and get an interest aroused in this valuable breed. One of the best strains we had the pleasure of seeing in the Buffs this past show season was shown at Auburn by B. S. Beuerlein, of Mt. Morris, N. Y. His birds are the deep, rich golden buff so much desired and sought after by breeders. He is a reliable breeder and a gentleman that it is our pleasure to recommend. We cheerfully say correspond with him if you want something extra good in Buff Leghorns.

W. N. Butler, Carter's Creek, Tenn., won during the past show season as follows: At Columbia, Tenn., county fair, won 1st hen; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd pullet; 2nd pen; and special on largest exhibit. Pulaski, Tenn.: 1st cockerel; 1st hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Montgomery, Ala.: Showed only one pen; won 1st cock; 2nd hen; 2nd pullet; 2nd pen. Columbia Tennessee Poultry Show, Marshall, judge: Won 1st cock; 4th pullet; 5th cockerel; 4th pen. There were 288 Reds in this show; the largest class of Reds ever shown South of the Ohio River. Franklin, Tenn.: entered seven birds and won eight ribbons.

**SINGLE COMB**  
**BROWN LEGHORNS**

At Birmingham, December, 1906, in a class of 52 birds I won 1st Cockerel, 1st and 3rd Pullet, 5th Hen, 1st Pen. Also special for best Cockerel, best Pullet and best Pen. Nine regular and three special prizes.

Eggs \$1 00 to \$2.00 per 15.

Free Circulars.

**J. F. HALLMARK,**  
 Route 4, - - ONEONTA, ALA.



**BIG MAIL FREE.**

YOUR NAME and address Printed 10,000 times in the Mail Buyers' Directory and sent to 10,000 firms all over the world so they can send you Free Samples, Catalogs, Magazines, Books, Papers, etc., etc. We invented this and have satisfied 200,000 customers. Send 20c. at once to be in 1907 BIG issue and get a BIG MAIL FREE.  
**ALLEN, The Mail Man, Dept. F 233, Kennedy, N. Y.**

**BEGGS EGGS EGGS**

The Leaders { Buff Orpingtons  
 White Wyandottes } \$1 per 15  
 S. C. W. Leghorns }

**GEO. E. MORSE, Manager**  
**CLEVELAND, TENN.**

**...FAUST'S BUFF LEGHORNS...**  
**ARE RIBBON PULLERS.**

Cockerel in breeding scores 95½. Pullets and hens, from 93 to 95½ points.

**EGGS \$2.00 PER FIFTEEN**

**L. C. FAUST, NEW MARKET, TENN.**

**IDEAL POULTRY and STOCK FARM,**  
**CHUCKEY, TENN.**

Large English Berkshire Pigs, pedigreed, \$7.00.

White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, specialties, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Thirteen pens of finest birds we ever owned. Mated for exhibition, \$1.50 for 15; Utility, \$1.00. Hatch of ten guaranteed.

**FAVORITE TRAPNESTS**

Are the best; handy, accurate and compact. Guaranteed to satisfy, or your money back. Price 75c each. Send stamp for circular.

**WALTER P. BAYNE, SALEM, IND.**



**Turns the Eggs**  
**Like Mother Hen**

Cousins Standard Incubator  
 Equipped With Life-Saving,  
 Labor-Saving, Automatic  
 Egg Turning Tray

The perfected 1907 Cousins Standard Incubator is the climax of development in incubator manufacture. Our exclusive, patented features give the Cousins Incubator undeniable superiority—automatic and absolutely even distribution of heat, with one-half the usual amount of fuel; perfect ventilation and moisture system; no cold air draughts; chick drawer through which the chickens are removed without opening the egg chamber; greatest durability; handsome appearance and the Cousins Automatic Egg Turning Tray, the most important invention ever made in incubator manufacture. It saves work and time, saves the chicks, insures biggest hatches. Write today for our illustrated book. It tells all about the Cousins Incubator—how it's made and why it's best—and all about the egg turning tray. Address **COUSINS INCUBATOR CO., 102 Woodard Bldg., WARREN, PA.**



KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 25, 1907

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check for quarter's advertisement. Please discontinue ad until further notice, as I find with the orders already booked and in sight I will not need the present display space. Stock sold out.

You may say I will still take orders for eggs at old prices, \$2.00 per 15, from my prize winning Silver-Laced Wyandottes.

Respectfully,

C. M. EMORY.

Won 1st cock; 1st and 3rd cockerel; 1st hen; 1st and 3d pullet; 1st pen and special.

Judge H. W. Blanks, of New Orleans, La., is compiling a work of value to every poultryman, poultry advertiser, and poultry supply dealer in America. It is entitled the "American Poultry Breeders' Directory," and will be what its name implies, a complete directory or all the breeders of poultry and dealers in the same and poultry supplies in the United States. The work will be gotten out in elegant style and finely executed in every department. As an advertising medium, the directory will prove of value to every breeder as it will get before the breeders of the country the names of the leaders in all lines. Every breeder in the land should have an ad. in this valuable work. If you have not already sent in an advertising contract, do so at once. If you have not received a contract blank, write for one to the American Poultry Breeders' Directory Publishing Co., New Orleans, La.

John F. Childress, the White Leghorn specialist, has the following list of winnings to his credit: Hagerstown, Md.: 1st pen and 2nd pullet; 4800 birds in show. Charleston, S. C.: 1st and 3rd pullet; 3rd cockerel and special for highest scoring bird in show. Birmingham,

Ala.: 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st cockerel and 1st pen. Atlanta, Ga.: 1st cockerel, score 95½. Only had one pair entered. Chattanooga, Tenn.: 1st cockerel; 2nd pen, and 3rd pullet. Knoxville, Tenn.: 1st pen; 2nd cock; 3rd pullet; 3rd hen; 4th pullet and 3rd cockerel. Nashville, Tenn., State Fair: 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 1st and 3rd hen; 1st breeding pen. Sweetwater, Tenn.: 70 White Leghorns in class, F. J. Marshall, judge. 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 1st and 2nd hen; 1st cock; 1st pen. Cincinnati, Ohio: entered a trio and won 2nd hen. Most of the above prizes were won with different birds in the strongest of competition, and are now in his breeding pens to show for themselves. Eggs for the balance of the season have been reduced. See ad. elsewhere.

Again Petaluma comes to the front with a big egg and poultry record. The export for 1906 was immense, being far ahead of that in 1905. The figures carefully gathered by the Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal from the daily output and printed every week show that in 1906 there was shipped from this place to San Francisco the enormous total of 4,334,321 dozen eggs and 39,938 dozen poultry. This does not include the eggs used for hatching or the many little chicks shipped away directly from

the incubators. The reader can readily understand that the grand totals would have been even greater if these figures could have been included. Petaluma's output of eggs and poultry for 1903 was 3,407,333 dozen eggs and 32,535 dozen poultry; for 1904, 3,493,321 dozen eggs and 33,286 dozen poultry; for 1905, 3,837,-

## PURELY PERSONAL

BURLINGTON, N. C., April 13, 1907.

Editor *Industrious Hen*.

SIRS—You will find enclosed check to pay for my ad. in full to date. You can discontinue my ad. at present as the old *HEN* has sold all the birds I could spare. Had to turn back ever so many inquiries, with no more stock for sale. Will take up my ad. in September.

J. D. PAYNE.

061 dozen eggs and 39,392 dozen poultry; for 1904, 4,334,321 dozen eggs and 39,938 dozen poultry. The gain of 1904 over 1903 was 85,988 dozen eggs and 751 dozen poultry; gain of 1905 over 1904, 33,740 dozen eggs and 6,106 dozen poultry; gain of 1906 over 1905, 507,360 dozen eggs and 546 dozen poultry.

## A Publisher's View

We publishers of a farm, live stock or poultry paper get many letters after this tenor: "Please discontinue my advertisement, as I am all sold out, and have nothing more to sell now. I will renew my ad. when I have something to sell."

When the advertiser breaks into the paper again with something ready for sale, he has practically to begin all over again. He is a stranger to all the new subscribers, and many of the old ones have forgotten all about him. Finally, in advertising all kinds of live stock, including poultry, it is essential that the advertiser's announcement appear in each issue of the paper, in season and out of season, though more space may be used in some issues than in others.

It was very aptly said not long ago that "there are two things about advertising—you must begin some time and keep it up all the time."—E. W. Rankin, in *Agricultural Advertising*.

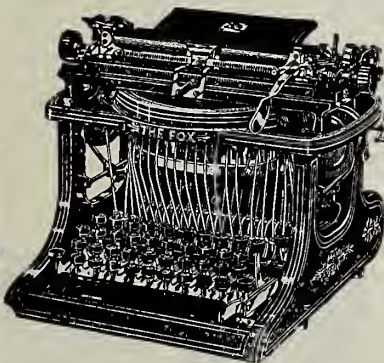
## Large, Vigorous, Brilliant BRONZE TURKEYS

Tom from World's Fair Winners.

Hens and Pullets (Wolf and Shofner strains) 17 to 24 pounds. Pullet eggs \$2 for 10 after May 10. Fine Toms at a bargain.

MISS MATTIE WEBSTER

Box A, Route 20, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.



## THE LIGHT RUNNING FOX TYPEWRITER

Represents the Highest Development  
in Writing Machine Construction...

The Simplest, the Best

CONSEQUENTLY THE CHEAPEST

Catalog and Information on Request. Agents Wanted.

S. B. NEWMAN & CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

## I WILL GIVE THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE



**FREE** to one person in each neighborhood. Everybody who answers this advertisement the first time he or she sees it will get the beautiful picture free by return mail. The beautiful picture is called "Fruits and Flowers." The rich fruits are so natural that it seems as if you could eat them and you can almost smell their refreshing scent. The picture is 16 by 20 inches in 14 shimmering colors, just right for framing—a splendid ornament for any dining room.

**BE THE FIRST** to write. Send no money. Just answer this advertisement the first time you see it and I will send you the picture by return mail prepaid. **AFTER** I have sent the picture **FREE** I want you to do just one little favor for me; I want you to induce two of your neighbors to send me only 10 cents each and to each neighbor of yours who pays 10 cts. I will then send another picture in connection with a special offer. It will take only a minute to speak to two friends about this and they will surely thank you for having told them of the great offer at 10c. **REMEMBER**—you send no money, you need pay nothing for the picture neither now nor afterward. Be the first to write. On a postal or in a letter say "Dear Mr. Rankin—Please send me your picture free prepaid." Address **B. K. RANKIN, President, 101 C. P. Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.**

## HOW TO PRESERVE SUMMER EGGS FOR WINTER

Being No. LXXII of Uncle Jo's Practical Poultry Talks in the Progressive Farmer

Messrs. Editors: The time will soon be here when hen fruit, in some localities, will be selling for eight and ten cents per dozen. This is too cheap, as it costs seven cents per dozen to make eggs on the farm. Now for those who have not mastered the subject of winter eggs from pullets, science has provided a way of preserving the summer article in a perfectly fresh state from six to twelve months, and the process is very simple.

### THIS IS THE RECIPE.

To one gallon of water glass (silicate of soda or liquid glass) add nine gallons of soft water. Pour this in a ten-gallon stone jar or two five gallon jars. Cover with a cloth to keep out dust and place in a dark cool spot. Gather eggs fresh daily, discarding all soiled ones and put in jar. When filled tie cloth over mouth of jar and the work is done.

To put up larger quantities, barrels can be used, care being taken, however, that they are perfectly clean and sweet.

### WHAT "WATER GLASS" IS.

Water glass is a colorless, odorless drug perfectly harmless to taste or touch. It can be bought at most large drug stores from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gallon. Eggs when put up in this way, have been known to keep fresh for fifteen months. This preparation has been given a thorough test by various State Experiment Stations and found good. It has been used successfully for the past ten years by the farmers of the West and Middle West. The solution, after standing a while, thickens to the consistency of mucilage, but can be washed off the eggs when removed for use.

If the preparation has been kept covered, it can be used the next season by adding a third of the quantity of water glass.

By holding eggs through the summer and selling in late fall and winter a handsome profit can be realized. Try a few dozen eggs this season and see if the old man is not right.—Uncle Jo, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

### The Black Loam Journal

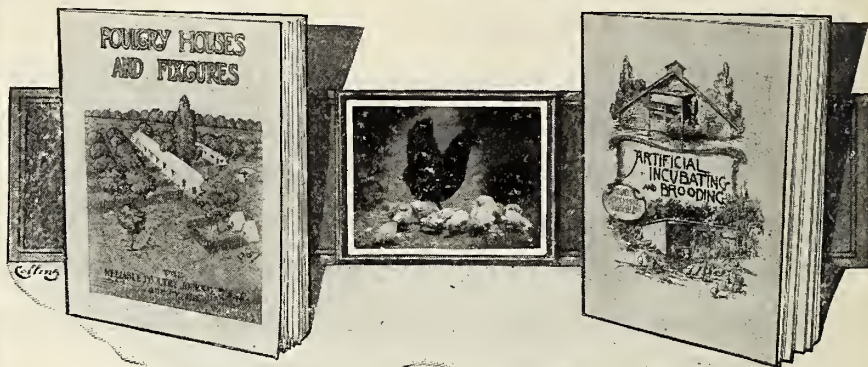
Why published.—The launchers and publishers of the Black Loam Journal have long felt the necessity of a farm paper that would assist in bringing about the advancement of the farmer, who has not had the opportunity to homestead rich and fertile lands as did his forefather of a few generations back; there are, however, opportunities in abundance to purchase rich land at a price within reach of all and on terms that make it possible for the renter, and the young farmer just starting out, to buy homes for the same amount of money they are now paying out in rent. Aside from this, we also print such articles as will have a tendency to perfect farming, stock raising and dairying to a higher standard than now exists. We are through our advertising columns bringing together the real estate man and homeseekers and through our medium the general agricultural interests of our country are being advanced to a great extent.

See our regular ad. in this issue, Anchor Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb.

## DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR TRADE

A farm, ranch, residence, store, factory or any kind of property or business anywhere on earth? If so, we can help you. *The World* is the national real estate and farm paper—a want medium for everybody. Its columns are teeming with opportunities for investors and traders. Send 75c for a year's subscription and we will give you a 25 word ad. FREE two months. This is a special offer to INDUSTRIOUS HEN readers. Write us your wants and let us advise you; 3 months trial subscription 10c. Send today. Address Farm and Real Estate World, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago.

## PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOKS



*Successful Poultry Keeping* contains, we believe, more and better practical, reliable information on the subject of "Poultry for Profit" than any other book published. 160 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

*Poultry Houses and Fixtures* shows plans of low-cost, practical and labor-saving houses, designs for inside fixtures, roosting coops and coops for young chicks, and all necessary appliances for the poultry yard. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*Artificial Incubating and Brooding*. Solves all problems of artificial incubating and brooding. Tells how to obtain strong-germed, fertile eggs, etc. Results gained from practical experience. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*The Chick Book*. Tells how to obtain good hatches; how to care for chicks of all ages; how to feed for breeders and for broilers and roasters; how to build coops; gives complete instruction in all work connected with successful chicken growing. 80 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*Eggs and Egg Farms* is made up of articles from experienced breeders, giving methods of housing, breeding, rearing and feeding to increase egg production. Contains chapters on pedigree breeding. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*The Plymouth Rocks*. Barred, Buff and White. Gives rules of mating followed by the most successful Plymouth Rock breeders, with a chapter and chart on line breeding. Contains color plate of each variety. 110 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*The Leghorns*. The best illustrated standard of all varieties of the popular Leghorns. Mating schemes clearly described. Color plate of S. C. W. Leghorns. 78 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*Asiatics*. A work on Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. Contains "inside" information necessary to success, with standard and ideal charts for all varieties. Color plates of Buff and Partridge Cochins. 100 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*Ducks and Geese*. Gives all details of hatching, rearing, fattening and marketing. Describes labor-saving methods. 68 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

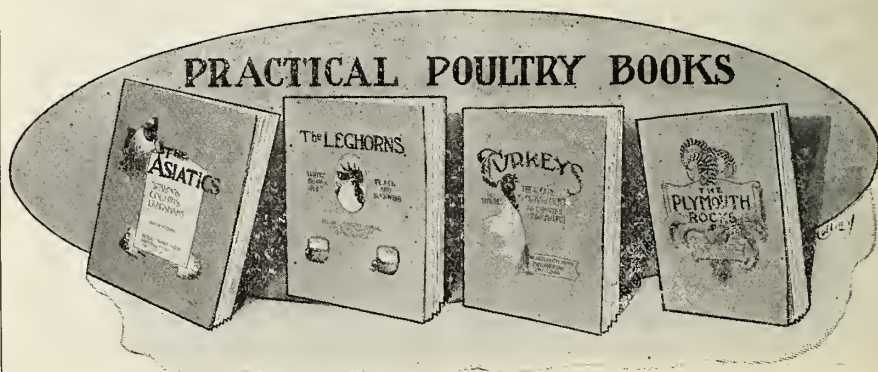
*Turkeys*. Every detail of the turkey business explained fully and clearly. Written by the world's foremost turkey growers. Contains color plate of ideal Bronze turkeys. 84 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*The Bantam Fowl*. Mr. T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, tells how to house, feed and grow Bantams, how to treat their diseases, etc. 72 pages, nine by twelve inches, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

*Reliable Poultry Remedies*. Points out the causes, describes symptoms and gives simple and tested remedies for all diseases. Six by nine inches, 84 pages. Price 25 cents.

Send order with remittance to

The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.



### The Jamestown Exposition

The sale of excursion tickets to Norfolk, Va., on account of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition commenced April 19th, and on account of the very reasonable rates all the lines expect to handle very heavy travel to the exposition.

The coach excursion tickets will be on sale Tuesday of each week during the season, 60-day and 15-day limit tickets will be on sale daily. The season and 60-day limit tickets admit of a variable route going and returning, also stop-over privileges at regular summer tourist stop-over points. The rates, limits and stop-over privileges are considered very liberal, and, no doubt, the traveling public will take advantage of them for the purpose of visiting the Jamestown Exposition and seashore resorts during the summer.

The Southern Railway has in contemplation the inauguration of additional through sleeping car service to Norfolk, Va., in order to properly handle the Jamestown Exposition business.

Effective May 6th, through Pullman drawing room sleeping car service will be inaugurated between New Orleans and Norfolk via Meridian, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Lynchburg to Norfolk, over the Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway, trains Nos. 41 and 42, in connection with the N. & W. Ry. between Bristol and Norfolk.

Effective May 6th also, Pullman drawing room sleeping car service will be inaugurated between Memphis and Norfolk via Chattanooga, Bristol, Roanoke and Lynchburg to Norfolk on Southern Railway trains Nos. 35, 36, 3 and 4, in connection with the N. & W. Ry., through Bristol.

The additional sleeping car lines will afford splendid service and will be appreciated by the traveling public.

### Kentucky Fair Dates

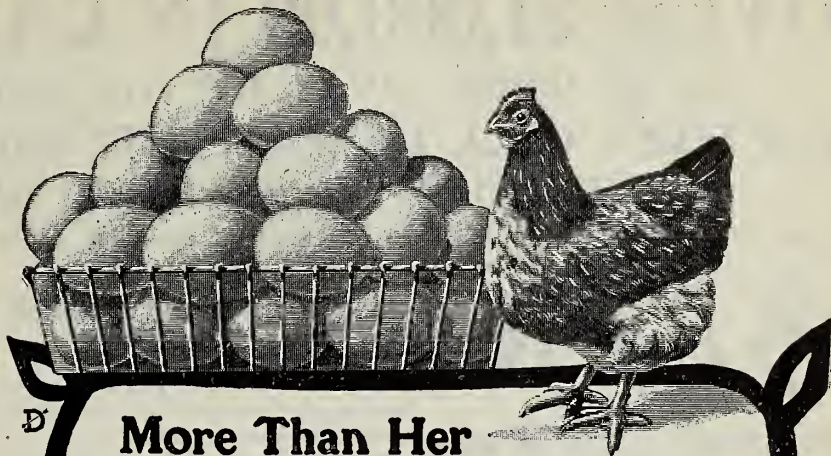
The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1907 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any additions, omissions or correction of dates:

Crab Orchard, July 10—3 days. Stanford, July 17—3 days. Henderson, July 23—5 days. Lancaster, July 24—3 days. Madisonville, July 30—5 days. Danville, July 31—3 days. Georgetown, Aug. 6—4 days. Fern Creek, Aug. 13—4 days. Lawrenceburg, Aug. 20—4 days. Shepherdsville, Aug. 20—4 days. Ewing, Aug. 22—3 days. Shelbyville, Aug. 27—4 days. Elizabethtown, Aug. 27—3 days. Nicholasville, Aug. 27—3 days. Springfield, Aug. 28—4 days. Florence, Aug. 28—4 days. Hardinsburg, Sept. 3—3 days. Bardstown, Sept. 4—4 days. Paris, Sept. 3—5 days. Glasgow, Sept. 11—4 days. Guthrie, Sept. 12—3 days. Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 16—6 days. Lexington, Sept. 23—6 days. Falmouth, Sept. 25—4 days.

Look at the date after your name on the wrapper or cover and see when your subscription expires. Renew now, three years for \$1.00.



**For All Stock** To kill and prevent all pests, parasites and disease. The greatest stock remedy. The only dip made in a chemical laboratory, under qualified chemists' supervision. The best, original, guaranteed and most generally used Germicide and Disinfectant. **Agents wanted.** Liberal terms to good men. **Prices,** freight prepaid: 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. \$6.75; 10 gals. \$12.50. Larger quantities at lower prices. Dipper tank and sprayers at special prices to our customers. Book of advice and testimonials free. West Disinfecting Co., 44 W. Mitchell St. Atlanta, Ga.



## More Than Her Own Weight in Eggs Every Month

Such big egg production can only be had when the hen is in good condition---strong, healthy and properly fed. To insure a willingness to lay regularly, you must supply the proper feed but more than enough to just sustain life. The yield of eggs from a hen properly and sufficiently fed is only limited by the capabilities of the individual bird, *but in order to reach that limit*, whatever it may be, use

## CORNO HEN FEED

It has been proven to contain the proper variety of grain, containing sufficient nitrogenous matter, and if fed in conjunction with the usual grit will insure the best results at all times. *Ask your dealer.*

We will send a **SAMPLE** to any reliable poultry raiser and quote a price on any quantity *delivered* at your nearest railroad station.

Write **THE CORNO MILLS CO.** <sup>2</sup>  
Maker of "The Feed That Is All Feed"  
1500 3/4 Bough Ave. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.



Distributors: Hackney Feed Co., Knoxville; Connell & Morris, Nashville.

## SEND TO STANDARD POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY

2630 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.

For their illustrated catalogue, which tells all about Cypher's latest 1907 pattern Incubators and Brooders---the World's Standard Hatcher. This catalogue also describes all of the best Poultry Supplies, of which we carry the largest stock in the South, including Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Lice Killers, Koup Cure, Egg Food, Poultry Medicines, Grit and Poultry Foods of every kind. Poultry and eggs of fifteen varieties. Write to-day. A postal will do.

## YOU CAN EARN \$8 TO \$20 A WEEK

Soliciting Subscriptions for The Industrious Hen

Every family should have it and will take it as soon as presented. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can solicit and make money. There are no cheap premiums to compete for. Everybody who gets up a club gets paid the hard cash, and it *costs nothing to start*. We want a representative in every community. Experience not necessary. Write today for free sample copies, book of receipts, order blanks and rules governing the contest. The sooner you start the bigger the prize.

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.**

**KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

# OVER \$1,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN  
**EVERY CLUB RAISER GETS A PRIZE**  
CASH PRIZES RANGE FROM \$1.00 TO \$200.00

Read this unparalleled proposition and send at once for subscription blanks and receipt books

## \$500

### In Grand Cash Prizes

**\$500 in Cash will be distributed to club raisers of The Industrious Hen in the following manner:**

#### **\$200.00 IN CASH**

To the club raiser sending the largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in is not less than 1,000.

#### **\$100.00 IN CASH**

To the club raiser sending the second largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in is not less than 500.

#### **\$50.00 IN CASH**

To the club raiser sending the third largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in is not less than 250.

#### **\$25.00 IN CASH**

To the club raiser sending in the fourth largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in is not less than 125.

#### **\$15.00 IN CASH**

To the club raiser sending the fifth largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in is not less than 75.

#### **\$10.00 IN CASH**

To each of the six club raisers sending us the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in by each is not less than 60.

#### **\$5.00 IN CASH**

To each of the ten club raisers sending us the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first largest number of subscribers from May 1, 1907, to October 30, 1907, provided the number of subscribers sent in by each is not less than 45.

### Rules Governing Contest

Subscriptions may begin at any time and are cash in advance. No combinations, reductions or commissions will be allowed, *except that a three years subscription to one address for \$1 will be counted as two subscriptions in this contest.* Annual subscriptions are 50c straight anywhere in the United States, Mexico, Cuba or the Philippines, and \$1.00 in foreign countries.

All subscriptions mailed up to October 30 will be counted.

Now is the time to start your clubs—subscriptions to begin with any issue desired.

During the summer months 50c subscriptions will be easy. You have six months in which to work up a club. All subscriptions are cash and must be sent in with the list of names. An accurate account will be kept with each contestant and sample copies mailed to lists of prospective subscribers sent in by club raisers.

Women, boys, girls, here is your opportunity to make money during the dull season—at vacation—camping, picnicking—anywhere—having a good time. All you need is a sample copy, subscription blanks and a small receipt book; put them in your pocket and go to work. We supply all free.

\$200 is not often so easily earned. It is cash money down and you might as well have it as anybody. If you don't get the \$200 you are bound to get something. There are twenty-one Grand Cash Prizes, and four times as many Consolation Prizes, and they are all going to be received by some one on the 30th day of October, 1907. The Consolation Prizes are limitless. Every club raiser gets something. We don't want you to work for us for nothing. Read this over carefully.

Begin now to raise a club and send in your list regularly once a week or oftener. Ask a merchant or friend to write you a check and save postal fees. Send for subscription blanks, receipt book, addressed envelopes, free sample copies, etc.

Address all correspondence to

**The Industrious Hen Co.**  
Knoxville, Tenn.

## \$500

### In Consolation Cash Prizes

**\$500 additional in Cash will be distributed as Consolation Prizes in the following manner:**

#### **\$185.00 IN CASH**

For instance, if more than one club raiser sends in a club of 1 or more, the one sending in the second largest list will be given as a consolation prize \$185.00.

#### **\$90.00 IN CASH**

If more than one club raiser sends in a club of 500 or more, the one sending in the second largest list will be given as a consolation prize \$90.00.

#### **\$45.00 IN CASH**

If more than one club raiser sends in a club of 250 or more, the one sending in the second largest list will be given as a consolation prize \$45.00.

#### **\$22.50 IN CASH**

If more than one club raiser sends in a club of 125 or more, the one sending in the second largest list will be given as a consolation prize \$22.50.

#### **\$12.50 IN CASH**

If more than one club raiser sends in a club of 75 or more, the one sending in the second largest list will be given as a consolation prize \$12.50.

#### **\$8.00 IN CASH**

If more than six club raisers send in clubs of 60 or more, each one will be given as a consolation prize \$8.00.

#### **\$4.00 IN CASH**

If more than ten club raisers send in clubs of 45 or more, each one will be given as a consolation prize \$4.00.

#### **\$2.50 IN CASH**

To every club raiser sending in 25 or more, and failing to receive any of the above prizes, we will pay \$2.50 in cash.

#### **\$1.50 IN CASH**

To every club raiser sending in 15 or more, and failing to receive any of the above prizes, we will pay \$1.50 in cash.

#### **\$1.00 IN CASH**

To every club raiser sending in 10 or more and failing to receive any of the above prizes, we will pay \$1.00 in cash.

**Contest Begun May 1, '07==Closes Oct. 30, '07.**

## BREEDERS' CARDS

**25¢** cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions; 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50; one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50¢ extra.

Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and **CASH MUST INVARIABLY ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.**

### ANCONAS

**MOTTLED** Anconas, Rose Comb Reds. Eggs from high-scoring stock \$1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind. 36

**LASLEY'S** High Class of Mottled Anconas have taken all first premiums at all North Carolina Shows to date. Have a few fine cockerels for sale; the great egg producers. Cook's stock S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Jas. H. Lasley, Mebane, North Carolina. 37

### BANTAMS

**BANTAMS**—Cochin, Japanese and Seabright Bantams. Winners at New York, Chicago, Boston. The best aristocratic blue blooded little chaps in America. E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala. 39

### BLACK SPANISH

**BLACK SPANISH** exclusively. I raise more Spanish than any breeder in the U. S. Stock of all kinds for sale. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kansas. 36

### GAMES

**CORNISH** Indians—Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Tully Birdsong, Route 5, Pulaski, Tenn. 38

**MONEY** back if my White Indian Games fail to please you. Large, hardy, all-purpose birds; 15 eggs \$2.00. M. E. Kennedy, Temple, Ga., Route 3. 41

**EGGS** \$1.00; games, fowls all times. I. B. Bs., Tornadoes, Silver Grays Heathwoods, Cornish Indians \$2, Whites \$3. Circular free. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y. Mention HEN. 36

**MOORE'S** Cornish Indian Games. Their near approach to the Standard has been repeatedly emphasized in the greatest shows of America and they are stronger now than ever. They stood at the head in Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis and Louisville. The first New York and Boston Cockerel is now in my yards. Splendid cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. T. D. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky. 36

### HAMBURGS

**SILVER** Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs from 1st pen including 1st and special hen Madison Square Garden, 1907, headed by 2nd and special cock; \$3 per 15 (imported); 2nd pen headed by imported Champion cockerel of England, \$2 per 15. Stock at all times for sale, including 4th cockerel at New York. Rev. W. Tunnicliffe, Elizaville, N. Y. 36

### HOUDANS

**MY HOUDANS** are bred from World's Fair winners direct and have been first in all the large exhibitions in this country. Write me your wants. Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 37

### LANGSHANS

**BLACK** Langshans exclusively. Cockerels \$1 to \$3, from prize winners and fine layers. Eggs \$2 for 15. Mrs. L. P. Foreman, Hartford, Ky. 37

### LEGHORNS

**FREE**—A setting of our famous eggs. Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns, 1810 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. 38

**SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn Eggs from winter layers, selected from trap nests. Write J. Smith, Lovett, Ind. 37

**50 CENTS** per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, Wyckoff strain W. Leghorn eggs. New illustrated circular free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, West Cheshire, Conn. 38

**SINGLE** Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from high scoring hens and prize winners \$1.50 per setting, \$7.00 per 100. Stock for sale. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 37

## LEGHORNS—Continued

**SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15. Wyckoff and Blanchard strains. W. T. Scott, M. D., Martinsville, Ohio. 38

**SINGLE** Comb White and Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. White Leghorn Cockerels \$1.00. Write your wants. T. G. Cooper, R. 5, Oliver Springs, Tenn. 37

**REMAINDER** of season eggs from Thornhill's best S. C. B. Leghorn pens \$1.00 per 15; guaranteed. Thornhill's Poultry Yards, 203 Ninth St., New Decatur, Ala. 39

**WYCKOFF'S** Single Comb White Leghorns. direct; cockerels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. L. F. Strange, Guthrie, Ky. 37

**EGGS** from choice stock. S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.50 per 11. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Mrs. J. M. Bligh, Glendale, Tenn. 36

**BRIGHT** strain Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Thompson strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs per 15, \$2.00. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00. Mrs. Louis Downer, Guthrie, Ky. 37

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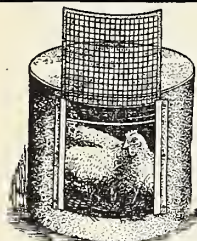
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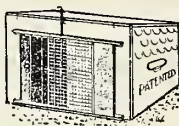
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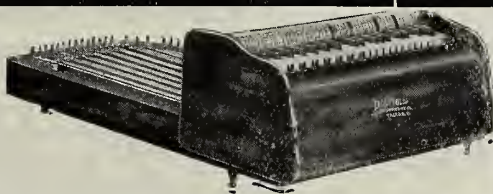
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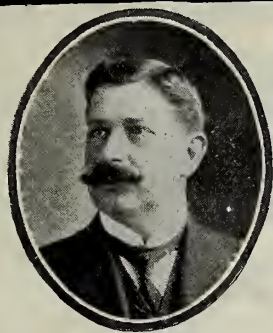
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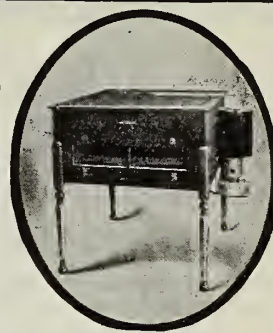
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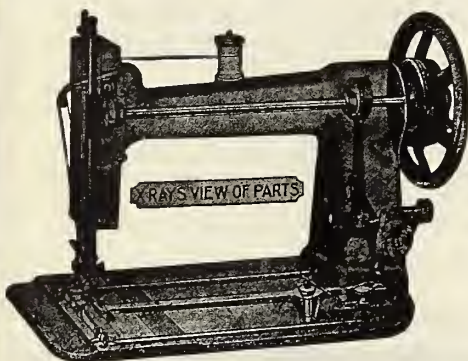
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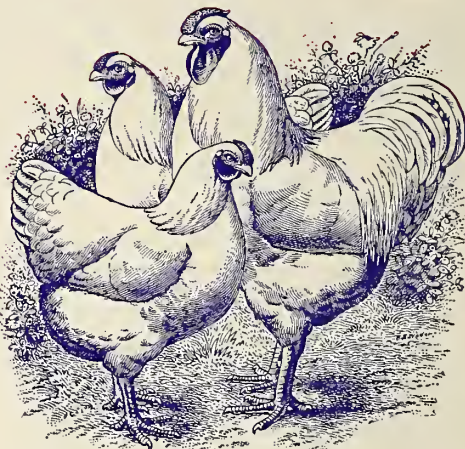
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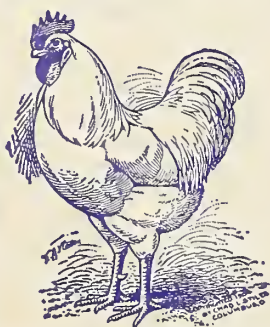
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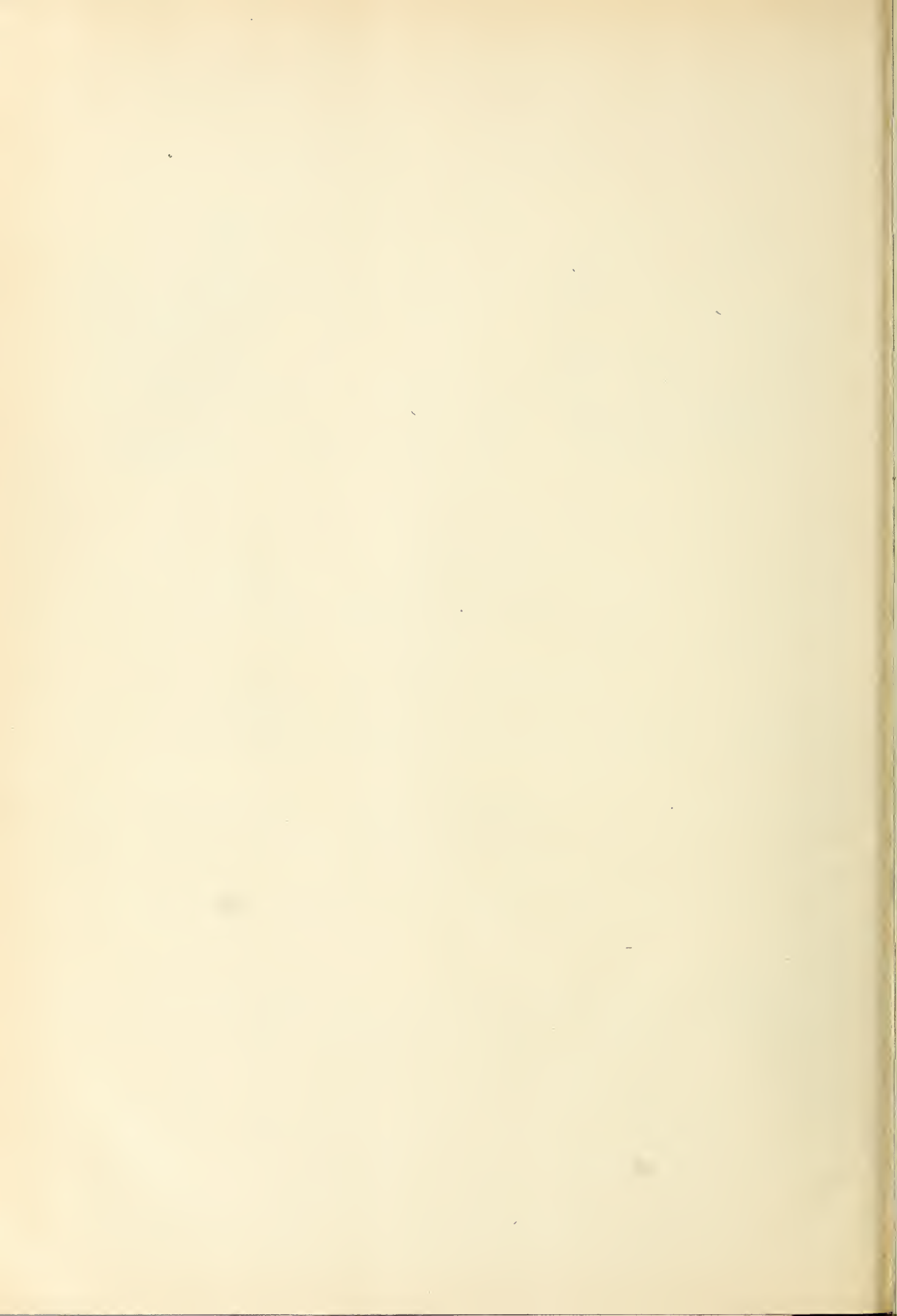
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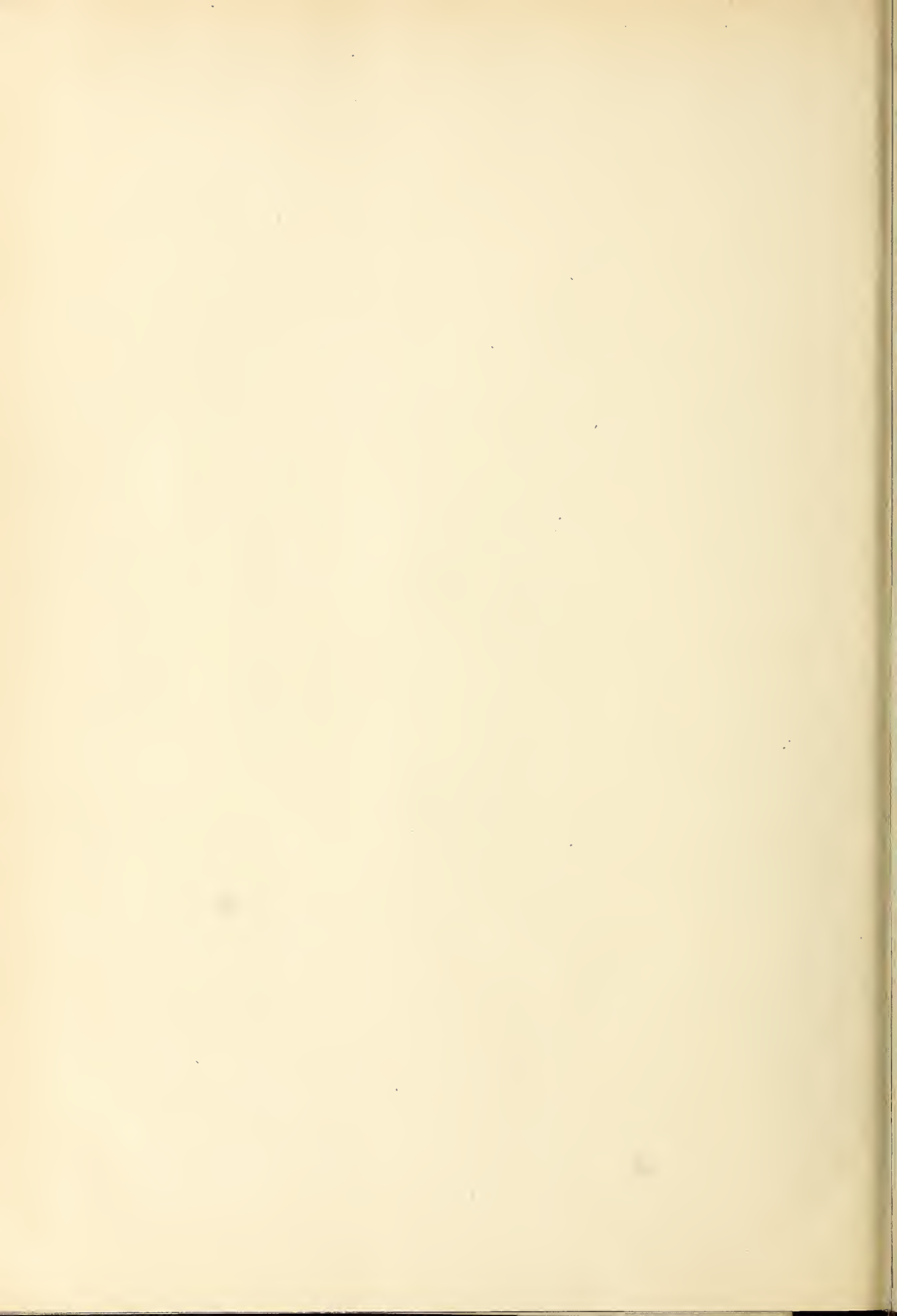
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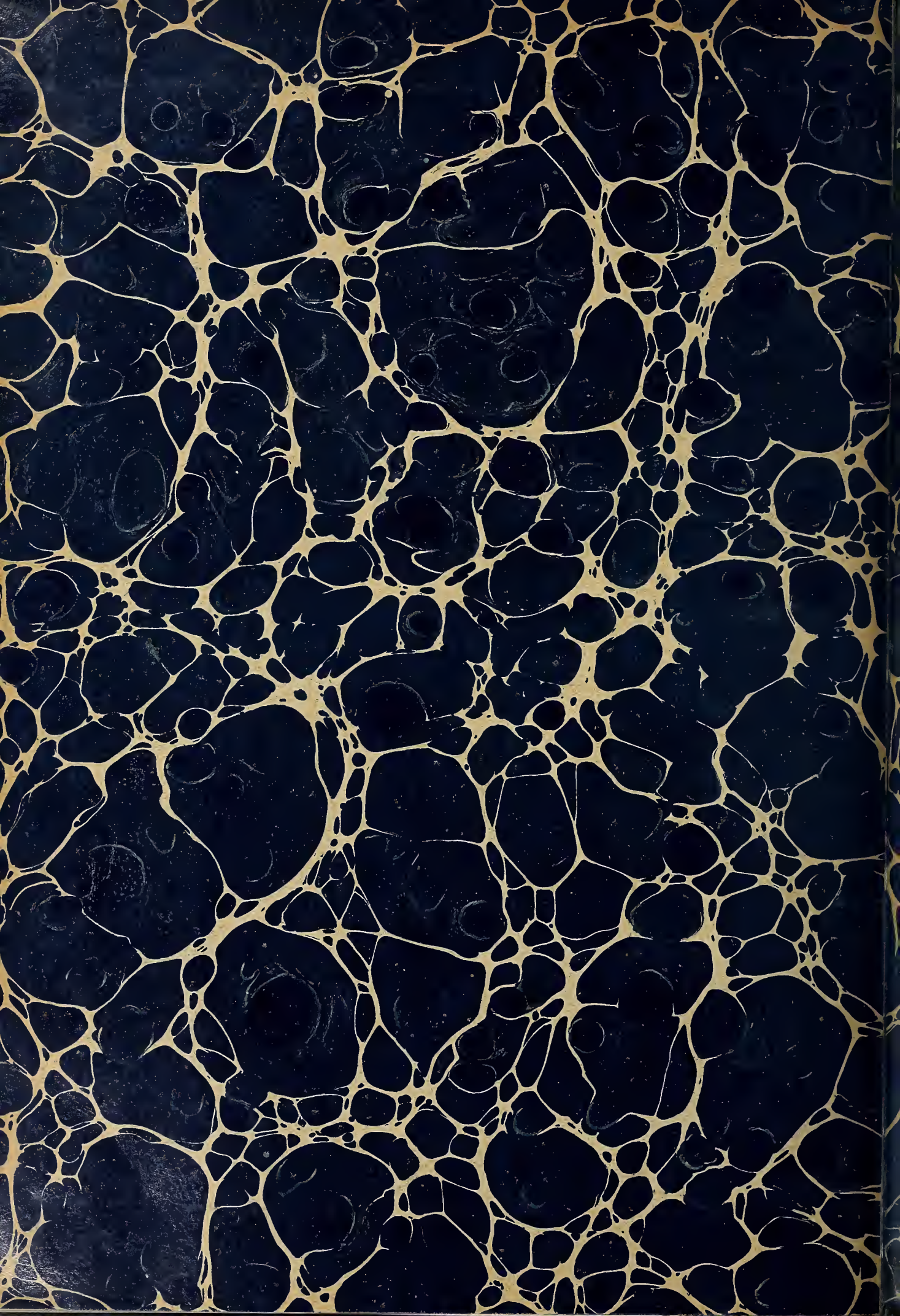












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